The New-York Times.

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# FROM RICHMOND AND VICINITY.

## Late Intelligence from General McClellan's Army.

## The Position of the Main Body Unchanged.

## The Main Body of the Rebels Fifteen Miles from Our Exterior Line.

## NEWS FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL.

## Reports of the Movements of Gen. Pope's Army.

## Congratulatory Address of Gen. Lee to the Rebel Army.

## THE GUERRILLA RAIDS IN THE SOUTHWEST

Army Correspondence of the Times.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

The position of the main body of the army near Harrison's Landing remains unchanged. Yesterday a squadron of the Sixth United States Cavalry went out a mile beyond the picket line for the purpose of preventing surprise to a fatigue party on duty at a point in the rear. The enemy's videttes were discovered half a mile in advance. For upwards of three hours the two parties sat quietly on their horses watching the movements of each other, until at length the enemy became exceedingly restless and showed signs of hostility. The Sixth allowed him to advance a few yards and then gave him a volley from their carbines. A few shots were fired in return by the rebels, after which they turned about and galloped off to their original position. No one was injured on our side. The enemy lost three wounded and one taken prisoner. The prisoner is of a dull, stupid temperament, and little inclined to conversation. Nothing of interest or value was elicited from him.

At night the picket relief was posted on the line occupied by the cavalry, consequently our pickets were advanced one mile.

As to the matter of advancing pickets, however, we might safely, as far as meeting the enemy in force is concerned, take three thousand men and walk straight to within half a mile of Savage's Station. *The main force of the rebels is not less than fifteen miles from our exterior line.* That would locate them on Trent and Gaines' Hills, the former of which is on the west and the latter on the east side of the Chickahominy. We do not suppose for a moment that the rebels are so regardless of life and health as to choose for a camping ground the mire and swamps in the vicinity of Fair Oaks.

It is true, circumstances obliged our army to occupy for a time the unhealthy locality which the rebels wisely shun, but it was before the excessive heat of Summer had fairly set in, and with the intention, doubtless, of soon changing our base of operations to the James River, provided we did not succeed—and that we did not has already been sufficiently demonstrated—in reaching the bluff and open fields which lie beyond the belt of woods on the northern boundary of Fair Oaks.

Neither can it be our object or interest at the present time to push forward to reoccupy the ground thus abandoned. The further we advance from the position we now hold, the more extended becomes our line of defence, and one of our present chief advantages consists in having but few miles to guard.

It will be naturally inferred that the new base of operations *will lead to our approaching Richmond from another quarter* than that of Mechanicsville or Fair Oaks. The public will readily perceive the direction most likely to be taken by the army. The only question is, when will active operations be commenced? The people at the North are as competent as myself to judge of what is required to hasten forward the auspicious moment. *Give us reinforcements and we will give you Richmond.* Reinforcements have already arrived; but do not fear repletion. *The more men we have, and the sooner they join us, the better it will be for themselves, the country and the cause.*

The transport *Vanderbilt*, with a flag of truce, went up the river yesterday for the purpose of bringing down our wounded and sick. She returned at a late hour last night with about 200 on board. WHIT.

## NEWS FROM THE REBELS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16.

MORTALITY IN PETERSBURGH, VA.

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Express* says that the mortality in that city is alarming, owing to the filthy condition of the town. STEPHEN D. WATKINS, an old and eminent citizen, is dead.

MORGAN'S RAID IN KENTUCKY.

The *Express* has this paragraph, which is suggestive in view of recent events in Kentucky:

"We learn from the Atlanta *Intelligencer* that a daring guerrilla chief is out on an excusion, from which it is expected information will be received in a few days. The *Intelligencer* cannot say whether he will turn up at Nashville, New-Orleans, Memphis, or ——. But if his adventure should turn out as successful as it is bold in conception, his enterprise will wake up Yankeedom, and several thousand Yankees will be scattered."

The *Express* also has these dispatches:

RICHMOND, Sunday, July 13.

CONGRATULATIONS OF GEN. LEE TO HIS ARMY.

Gen. LEE has issued a congratulatory order to the army, dated Headquarters on Field, July 7, 1862. He says:

"The General Commanding, profoundly grateful to the only Giver of victories for the signal success with which he has blessed our arms, tenders his earnest thanks and congratulations to the army, by whose valor such splendid results have been achieved. On Tuesday, July 26, the powerful and splendidly-equipped army of the enemy was intrenched in works vast in extent and most formidable in character, within sight of our capital. To-day the remains of that confident and threatening host lies upon the banks of the James River, thirty miles from Richmond, seeking to recover, under the protection of his gunboats, from the effects of his series of disastrous defeats."

After briefly referring to the defeat and pursuit of the enemy, Gen. LEE says:

"The immediate result of our successes are the relief of Richmond from a state of siege; the rout of the great army that so long menaced its safety; many thousand prisoners, including officers of high rank, and the capture or destruction of thousands of arms, and fifty-one pieces of artillery. The service rendered to the country in this short but eventful period can scarcely be estimated, and the General commanding cannot adequately express his admiration of the courage and endurance and soldierly conduct of the officers and men. These brilliant results have cost us many brave men; but while we mourn the loss of our gallant dead, let us not forget that they died nobly in defence of their country's freedom, and have linked their memory with an event that will live forever in the hearts of a grateful people."

THE SITUATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 16.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 12th speaks of Gen. McCLELLAN's defensive attitude, under cover of the gunboats, as fixed. His only demonstration upon the Confederate lines, until he shall have become resuscitated from late defeats, must consist of indecisive raids to keep up the spirits of his men. In the meantime, we must turn our eyes to the West for more startling events. The movements of BUELL, and the consequent operations of our own army are now watched with energy and confidence by the Government.

MOVEMENTS ON THE UPPER RAPPAHANNOCK.

The *Enquirer* also says:

"The enemy has been displaying considerable activity of movement in the vicinity of the Upper Rappahannock, gathering 5,000 men at Warrenton, and detached bodies, amounting in the aggregate to a considerable army, at various points stretching from Catlett's Station in Faquier, through Warrenton, Amesville and Washington, to Sperryville, at the base of the Blue Ridge in Rappahannock County. Gen. RICKETTS is quartered on the road from Warrenton to the Springs."

HAMILTON, N. C., SHELLED BY THE GUNBOATS.

The Petersburgh *Express* of the 11th reports the shelling of Hamilton, N. C., by National gunboats. As the Roanoke River was quite high, they would probably attempt to reach Weldon.

Maj. AUSTIN E. SMITH, son of Extra BILLY SMITH and formerly Navy Agent at San Francisco, died from wounds received in battle before Richmond. It will be remembered he was arrested on the Isthmus, and confined in Fort Warren, and was exchanged only a few weeks ago.

UNION PRISONERS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* announces the arrival there of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee, 12 in number, who were taken prisoners at Savage's Farm. Gen. ROBINSON, with a large body of cavalry, still holds the enemy in check at Harrisonburgh.

## FROM GEN. CURTIS' ARMY.

### Safe Arrival of the Command at Helena, Ark.

### A Brisk Fight and Rout of the Rebels.

MEMPHIS, Monday, July 14.

Gen. CURTIS' entire command arrived at Helena on the 11th. The army left Batesville June 24, and reached Jacksonport on the 26th. On the 2d of July they started across the country. On the 4th, while the Thirteenth Illinois Regiment was coming down the White River with a load of cotton, they were fired on by guerillas, seven miles below Grand Glaze. The fire was returned, and the rebels fled. A contraband, taken on board the next day, says that he saw nineteen dead rebels near the scene of action.

On the 7th, Gen. CURTIS' advance, consisting of a battalion of the First Indiana Cavalry, and the Eleventh Wisconsin and Thirty-third Illinois Regiments, were attacked by two regiments of Texan cavalry, and a large force of infantry. The Nationals had four mounted howitzers, which were brought to bear on the rebels with terrible effect, causing their cavalry to break in disorder, running over the infantry, throwing them into confusion, and terminating in an utter rout. The rebels were pursued by our forces, who captured a large number of persons, who were afterward paroled. After the battle our troops buried 110 rebels on the field. Our loss was 8 killed, among them Capt. SLOCUM, of the Eleventh Wisconsin, and 32 wounded. Major GLENDEN, of the First Indiana Cavalry, was seriously injured. The rebels had no artillery, which accounts for their heavy loss as compared with ours.

Notwithstanding their long and forced marches, Gen. CURTIS' army is in good condition. When they arrived at Helena they had but three days' supplies.

## AN IMPORTANT PRIZE.

### Capture of the British Steamer Ann at the Mouth of Mobile Bay.

### She is Cut Out from Under the Guns of Fort Morgan.

The prize steamship *Ann*, of London, cut out from under the guns of Fort Morgan, at the mouth of Mobile Bay, on June 29, arrived at this port yesterday. The *Ann* had run in during the night by the blockading fleet, as it was so dark that she could not be seen by our vessels. Lights had been kept burning on the fort all night, so that she had no trouble in finding the channel. The next morning she was discovered by the *Susquehannah*, within a half mile of the fort, unloading her cargo into a rebel steamer alongside. The *Susquehannah*, accompanied by the gunboat *Kanawha*, then got underweigh and steamed within gunshot and opened fire on the strange steamer. The fire was returned by the fort, and kept up for an hour on both sides. In the meantime the crew had deserted the strange steamer, as the shells from our vessels fell about her rather too thickly for safety. She was soon discovered to be adrift, and dropped down with the current about a mile, when the *Kanawha* was ordered to go in and bring her out, which she did in fine style, under a heavy fire from the fort. When the *Ann* was boarded by Acting Master PARTRIDGE from the *Kanawha*, she was found to be in a sinking condition, her injection pipe having been cut, and the kingston valve left open. The engine and fire-room were soon filled with water, but as she was built in 4 water-tight compartments and the communication between them had not been opened, only one compartment was filled. Through the persevering efforts of the officers of the *Susquehanna* and *Kanawha*, the leak was stopped and the water pumped out.

The *Ann* sailed from the mouth of Mobile Bay on the 4th inst., and arrived at Key West the 7th, where she lay two days taking in coal and having some repairs effected. At 5 o'clock on the 9th, after taking in the mails, she sailed for this port. Her cargo consists of gunpowder, arms, cartridge-boxes, coffee, tea, paper, &c.

The following is the list of officers in charge: Acting Master L. H. PARTRIDGE, of the gunboat *Kanawha*; JAMES BUTTERWORTH, Engineer in charge, from the *Susquehannah*; Master's Mate, D. C. KELLER, from the United States brig *Bohio*.

## THE GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE.

### Their Retreat Toward McMinnville—The National Officers Retained as Prisoners.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, July 16.

The guerrillas, numbering about 2,000 in all, have fallen back toward McMinnville, taking our officers along with them, and paroling the privates. Our loss is 33 killed and 62 wounded. The rebel loss is 50 killed and 100 wounded. The citizens are taking good care of the wounded, and buried the dead left by the rebels.

The citizens are actively enlisting in the Home Guard, and reinforcements are arriving.

No danger to the city is apprehended.

# THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

## Patriotic Responses from the East and the West.

## The Right Spirit Everywhere Exhibited.

## A Speech by Gen. Dumont, of Indiana.

## HIS VIEWS ON THE SLAVE QUESTION.

### NEW-YORK.

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The Western part of New-York seems to be thoroughly aroused to the necessity of placing its quota of troops, under the new levy, in the field at once. In Buffalo, the *Express* of Monday states that the work of organizing the new regiment is progressing as rapidly as could be expected. The several Committees intrusted with the preliminary and incidental labors of the undertaking have been working for the past two or three days with the utmost energy, and have accomplished much. The District Committee, appointed by Gov. MORGAN, have designated Major CHAPIN, of the Forty-fourth Regiment, as commandant of the Buffalo Dépôt, to be Colonel of the regiment, when it shall be organized. Lieut. J. B. WEBER, also of the Forty-fourth, has been named as Adjutant, and Mr. JAMES ADAMS as Quartermaster. Steps have already been taken to secure from Albany the necessary equipments, and a camp is to be immediately organized at Fort Porter. Hon. ORLANDO ALLEN is taking a prominent part in organizing the regiment, having assumed the responsibility of raising a company. He has has 24 men already enrolled, and when the company is formed will use his influence to secure a capable Captain. Energetic exertions are making to secure subscriptions to defray the expenses attendant upon the organization of the regiment. Among other schemes a grand festival, at which the Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE will probably make an address, is talked of.

The Military Committee of Monroe County is also zealously at work. On Tuesday an immense mass meeting was held at Rochester. It was called to order by Judge J. C. CHUMASERO, and presided over by Gen. GOULD. Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, President of the University; ROSWELL HART, Esq., W. M. MCPHERSON, of Missouri, and others, made uncompromising war speeches, which were enthusiastically received. The meeting adjourned, after adopting the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Trustees of the several school districts in this county be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee charged with the duty of reporting to the Military Committee of the county for instruction in regard to obtaining volunteers.

Gov. MORGAN has appointed the following Committee for the Onondaga (twenty-second) Senatorial District: Hon. Charles Andrews, Hon. Grove Lawrence, Hon. Dennis McCarthy, Hamilton White, Esq., Hon. Elias W. Leavenworth, Hon. Austin Myres, Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, L. W. Hall, Esq., T. T. Davis, Esq., and Col. J. Dean Hawley. The above Committee held a meeting on Tuesday morning, and was organized by the appointment of Hon. CHARLES ANDREWS as President, and L. W. HALL, Esq., as Secretary. A resolution was passed requesting the inhabitants of the various towns in the county to appoint a Committee of three in each town to act in conjunction with them. A resolution was passed requesting the Governor of the State to call an extra session of the Legislature forthwith, to insure uniform action as regards the bounty to be offered volunteers. The Committee resolved to hold a session every evening at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall, at 7½ o'clock, until further notice.

A meeting to advance recruiting was held at Glenn's Falls on the 12th, Senator LITTLE in the Chair. Speeches were made by Rev. Messrs. HEATH and HILL, E. D. HARRISH, Esq., and others, and a resolution passed to raise money enough to pay each man a bounty of $50;—the money to be raised by a loan of $150 each from one hundred citizens. Little Warren promises to raise her 300 men in thirty days.

The Batavia *Advocate* publishes a call signed by DEAN RICHMOND, Esq., Hon. H. J. REDFIELD and a large number of other prominent citizens, for a meeting which was to have been held in that place last evening. The call says:

"To raise the regiment in this District, forthwith, is absolutely necessary, and to accomplish it, the earnest and most vigorous efforts of all loyal men are required. It will not do to wait the ordinary course of enlistment, but it is the duty of every one who has the honor and welfare of his country at heart, to make this a personal matter, and to give freely his time, his money and his influence to the good work. All should feel that no sacrifice is too great to save from destruction by traitors, the best Government ever given to man."

The Joint Committee from Cayuga and Wayne Counties held a meeting at Port Byron, on Saturday last, and took measures preliminary to raising a regiment. Gen. JESSE SEGOINE was named as commandant of the regiment, and will undoubtedly accept the position.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Cayuga County is to be held in Auburn on Thursday, July 17, to bring up popular feeling to the desired point.

A Convention was held at Mayville on the 12th inst., composed of a large number of delegates from the counties of Cattaraugus and Chatauqua, (the Thirty-second Senatorial District,) to provide the ways and means of raising the regiment assigned to that District. The meeting resolved to offer an additional bounty of $50 to each private and non-commissioned officer, to be paid on their being mustered into service, and recommended that the Board of Supervisors of each county be convened and the necessary funds appropriated; also, that an extra session of the Legislature be convened.

Hon. A. G. RICE, Hon. H. C. LAKE, Hon. H. C. YOUNG, and Col. A. F. ALLEN were appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor and urge upon him the necessity of convening the Legislature, and they left immediately for Albany to discharge the trust.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Binghamton at Firemen's Hall, on Saturday evening, July 12, for the purpose of taking measures for raising the quota of Broome County. Hon. R. BALCOM presided. Resolutions were adopted recommending Maj. D. T. EVERTS as commandant of the dépôt and regiment, and pledging the Government undivided support. The meeting was addressed successively by THOS. D. WRIGHT, Esq., WM. STUART, Esq., SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, Esq., of New-York, son in-law of Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, and Hon. D. S. DICKINSON. Mr. DICKINSON said, in the course of his speech:

"While I would protect the persons and property of all loyal citizens in the rebellious States, I am in favor of confiscating all the property of the rebels. I would confiscate their property, real, personal and mixed—'their quadrupeds and their bipeds; their men-servants and their maid-servants; their oxen and their horses; their asses and all that is theirs.'"

The following Colonels have been selected, in addition to those named above, to command regiments organizing under the recent call for 300,000 men: 9th District, Capt. A. Van Horn Ellis; 10th District, George H. Sharp, Esq.; 14th District, Gen. Geo. E. Danforth; 16th District, Gen. Samuel P. Richards; 17th District, Gen. Schuyler F. Judd; 28th District, Gen. John William; 29th District, Hon. P. A. Porter; 31st District, Maj. E. P. Chapin; 32d District, Maj. W. O. Stevens. The following are authorized to raise regiments in the first seven Senatorial Districts: Prof. Elias Peissner; Capt. Wm. Gurney, Capt. C. S. Turnbull, Police Regiment; Col. W. H. Allen; Gen. Spinola's Empire Brigade.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

The old Bay State is fairly alive with enthusiasm. Every town and village are vieing with each other to see which shall first place its quota in the field, and there is every prospect that Massachusetts will be far ahead of her sister States in the promptness with which she will respond to the call. Enthusiastic meetings, which have had substantial results, have been held in all the principal towns.

In Boston, the Committee of One hundred and Fifty, appointed at the Faneuil Hall meeting, convened on Tuesday last. Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee appointed to confer with the City Government, reported that the City Council had appropriated $300,000, to be given as a bounty to recruits. Col. BOYD, from the Committee on the Preparation of a Working Plan, presented an elaborate report setting forth the opinion of the Committee that the regiments in the field should first be filled. The document in the next place recommends the appointment of a recruiting committee, to consist of fifteen members, with power to confer with the State and City Governments, and arrange as it may seem to them expedient, for the accomplishment of the purpose before named; the appointment of a committee of twenty, to be designated the Committee on Headquarters, with a request that they apply to the city for liberty to establish said quarters on Boston Common; the said Committee have full power to select speakers, employ music, "and carry out such details as will serve to arouse our people to the holy duty now before them, and to show to our brave soldiers now fighting our battles, that we are wide awake to the work before us." Finally the report recommends "that the entire Committee of 150 constitute themselves into a Committee of the Whole, pledged to devote all the time possible to procure enlistments, and give their personal attention at our headquarters on Boston Common, and encourage by their presence and sympathy all those who can volunteer to do so, to put down this unholy rebellion at the South; to protect and maintain the honor of our flag; to preserve Union in its integrity, as it was and must be bounded, despite of internal or foreign foes, and thus to enroll themselves as men of Massachusetts, living or dying, doing their duty."

A pleasurble excitement was created in Boston on Tuesday, by the appearance of the thirty volunteers who make up the quota from the town of Stoneham, Mass. They marched up State-street, with a banner bearing the inscription, "Stoneham always ready."

A great meeting was held on Saturday evening at Mechanics' Hall, Worcester. Mayor ALDRICH presided, Gen. CHARLES DEVENS made a thrilling speech, saying it is our duty to stand firmly and fearlessly by the Union, and reduce the rebels to proper submission, by whatever force of fresh troops may be needed. The venerable Ex-Gov. LINCOLN, now over 80 years of age, made an earnest speech, and offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that $75 bounty be paid each volunteer under the new call. The Mayor pledged the concurrence of the City Government. Just before the meeting dissolved, Dea JAMES WHITE arose and said the had great historic regard for the number 75, but felt a still stronger thrill of patriotism for '76, and therefore pledged himself to add $1 to the sum granted to each volunteer in the resolution adopted, making the bounty $76. This was equivalent to subscribing $261 to the soldier's bounty.

At a meeting in Brookline, on Saturday evening, it was voted that the Selectmen be instructed to call a town meeting for the appropriation of money to aid enlistments, and that the sum of $100 should be given to each volunteer. A proposition was made for a subscription paper to be started for signatures, but AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Esq., volunteered to lend the town the whole amount, without any security, and give his check for it at once.

R. H. DANA, Jr., made a speech at Cambridge, Mass., on the same evening, and said that he was authorized by Mr. STEARNS, a merchant of Bombay, son of President STEARNS, and a native of Cambridge, to say that he would give $25 a head to the first fifty who enlisted from Cambridge. Resolutions were adopted approving the action of the City Council in appropriating $75 as a bounty to each person enlisting.

The citizens of West Cambridge have voted a bounty of $125 to each recruit.

In Medford a meeting was held, at which the Captain of the Lawrence Light Guard, which served through the three months' campaign, stated that the organization was ready to enlist for three months or three years.

It was voted to request the Selectmen to open a recruiting office immediately, and that they offer a bounty from the town of $75, and also that they call a legal town meeting as soon as possible, to appropriate funds for this purpose. In order that there should be no delay in recruiting, a paper was drawn up guaranteeing the above-named bounty, each person signing specifying the amount he would be liable for.

In a very few minutes it was announced that the amount had reached the sum of $10,600, and the paper was closed.

The Committee appointed at the great Fourth of July meeting in Springfield, reported on Saturday night, recommending that a bounty of $75 be offered to each of the 287 recruits, which that city was expected to raise—about $22,000 in all. Before canvassing half the city, more than the requisite amount was subscribed; and so it goes all through the State.

The proceedings of the cities and towns warrant the assurance that the quota of fresh troops called for from this State, if all do their duty, will be promptly made up. It is impossible to print, in full detail, the accounts of all the public meetings, but one spirit animates all.

This State has now in the field twenty-six regiments of infantry, one regiment of heavy artillery, Col. GREEN, one of cavalry, eight noble batteries, of a hundred and fifty men each, three cavalry companies, two companies of sharpshooters, and four detached companies—besides which large numbers of Massachusetts men have enlisted in regiments raised in other States, as in New-York and Maryland. Were the regiments and companies in full ranks, over thirty thousand Massachusetts men would be in the field fighting for their country.

But the veteran regiments are far from full. The First Regiment, which has done such noble service, needs six hundred men; others, also, need recruits in large numbers to make their ranks good. The object of this call is to fill up the ranks of the old regiments from this State, creating, perhaps, not more than four new regiments. This course avoids no little perplexity and expense; while it complies with a pressing necessity.

The prospect of obtaining men is cheering. Indeed it is well nigh certain that the quota of Massachusetts will be speedily raised. We learn that in one day the Adjutant-General received assurances from seventy-five representatives of as many towns—Selectmen and Committees—that the quota of their respective towns would be raised. They cannot be raised too soon.

### CONNECTICUT.

Notwithstanding the treasonable utterances of such men as Ex-Gov. T. H. SEYMOUR, who properly belong in the rebel ranks, Connecticut is hardly behind Massachusetts in her exhibitions of loyalty. Gov. BUCKINGHAM, with a zeal which does honor to his patriotism, is working earnestly in arousing the people. Most enthusiastic mass meetings have been held all through the State, with the most gratifying results.

Messrs. TALCOTT & POST, dry goods merchants of Hartford, offered to pay the full salary during the absence of any of their employes who will enlist, and restore their situations on their return; also, to provide for the families of such as have them. Four of TALLCOTT & POST's employes accepted this generous offer, and enlisted for the war.

A prominent citizen of East Hartford has offered to pay $10 to each person from that town who enlists, and for a full company he will pay $1,000.

A large and most earnest meeting was held at Meriden, Conn., Thursday evening. It was resolved that the reputation of Meriden as the banner town shall be upheld, and her full quota of men furnished for the war. Some of the best young men immediately came forward and enlisted.

The largest meeting ever held in Norwalk was the war gathering Thursday evening. Half a company was enlisted on the spot.

The citizens of New-Haven are getting up a regiment to be called the Lyon Regiment, and over one hundred have already been enlisted for it.

Connecticut volunteers are offered extraordinary bounties, viz.: $2 at the time of enlistment; $6 per month to the wife of a married man, or to the youngest child, if the wife is dead; $2 per month to each child under fourteen years of age, not exceeding two; $30 per year from the State; $50 in advance, by the State, at the time of entering the service, to those who enlist before Aug. 20; in addition to $25 by the United States, in advance, at the time of entering the service; and $75 by the United States, when honorably discharged. All this besides the regular pay of $13 per month of privates, with rations, clothing and arms.

### INDIANA.

MEETING AT INDIANAPOLIS—SPEECH OF GEN. DUMONT.

At an enthusiastic war meeting in Indianapolis, on Saturday evening, Gov. MORTON and Gen. E. DUMONT, made stirring addresses. Gov. MORTON urged the necessity of reinforcing MCCLELLAN, believing that when the rebel army before Richmond was destroyed and the rebel Capital taken, that the rebellion would receive its death-blow. He had faith that the people would come to the rescue and save the Government. He appealed to the men of wealth and to those whose business was prospering to reflect upon what would be their condition should the country be destroyed. He considered that their private as well as public interests demanded that they should give their services to the Government at any sacrifice.

Gen. DUMONT's speech was full of incident. He told the following story regarding an occurrence which transpired at Nashville during his rule. A brother of Mrs. POLK, wife of the late President, had been arrested for some trivial offence, and Mrs. POLK herself came to intercede for him. Gen. DUMONT thus sketched the interview:

"She said her brother had taken no active part in the rebellion—that he was no public man—had never held an office in his life—that he cultivated his farm in a quiet way, and had no disposition to be troublesome or obtrusive; at the same time, however, she could not deny that he had been 'somewhat affected with the *prevailing sentiment of the country*.'

'Madam,' said I, 'I am aware that not only your brother, but also yourself, are 'somewhat affected by the prevailing sentiment of the country;' I heard it in your own mansion the other day. Your husband was once the honored head of the American Republic. You are to-day under greater obligations to be devoted and loyal to your country than any other woman under Heaven.'

There was another lady present during the interview, a neighbor of Mrs. POLK, and she seized the opportunity to go off into what the boys sometimes call the 'highstrikes.' Mrs. POLK, however, did not lose her self-control, but straightway began to explain she had been unfortunate in expressing herself and she hoped I would overlook it. I then took up the same strain, and explained and apologized as profusely as she had done. And so it went on, she taking all the blame to herself and I taking it all to myself, until everything was most satisfactorily arranged, and the lady took her leave. She went home, and in less than an hour I had the glorious privilege of looking upon the Stars and Stripes of the Republic floating proudly above the dome of her dwelling. She has been a staunch Union woman ever since. [Loud cheers.]"

Gen. DUMONT set forth his views on the negro question as follows:

"In the South every man has gone to the war. The conscription takes everybody, and yet it takes nobody at all. In the eye of the Almighty, nobody is worth as much as a red-headed woodpecker unless he works. No recruits who enter the Southern army go there with sun-embrowned foreheads and hands hardened by honest industry. The demand for troops takes away a set of pampered men—very good men for the purpose—men who are a sort of walking arsenal, not devoid of courage or talent; but it takes away nobody from the producing classes—in other words, it takes away nobody *at all*.

Take the three Congressional Districts lying immediately around Nashville. Go among the people there and you will find that at nearly every house you come to the lady is a widow, and she seeks protection for herself and her property, by repeated declarations that she is a lone widow, left with a large number of negroes to look after. But when you come to investigate the matter a little more closely, you will find, almost without exception, that the negroes belong to men who are in the field with the gun upon their shoulders and the knapsack upon their backs; men who, forgetful of their most sacred duty to their country, have taken up arms against the best Government the sun ever shone upon.

Well, why can these men go to war while you cannot? Simply because they have the negroes at home to work for them, and you have nothing to depend upon but your own honest industry. Besides, when, as is most generally the case, the wife herself is the better man of the two, the property is as well taken care of in the absence of the husband as when he is at home, and thus these men can go into the army and stay there until the last star falls from Heaven, and their wives and children be none the worse off by it. Within the territory I have mentioned there are 100,000 slaves, toiling day after day, cheerfully and uncomplainingly for the support of their masters, who are in the rebel army. Now, suppose you give notice to all mankind, and the human family in particular, that every man who shall fail to return to his allegiance within a given time, bring forth fruits meet for repentance and give suitable guarantees for his good behavior in the future—his negroes shall be confiscated. Don't you suppose there would be a terrible skedaddling among these men about that time? They would soon learn by a mysterious intimation of Divine Providence that they had got their rights already, and that the best thing they could do was to go home and enjoy them. I happened to meet one day in the road near Nashville a young man whose appearance was wretched and sorrowful enough. I saw by his clothing that he had been in the army, and I said to him, 'My friend, where are you going to?' Said he, 'I am going back to Old Kentuck.' 'Where have you been, and what have you been doing?' His reply was, 'I was a soldier in the secesh army.' 'Well,' said I, 'How long did it take you to get your rights after you got there?' 'O,' said he, 'I had them before I started; but I didn't know it.' O, Yes! It would be but a very little while after such a proclamation as that should be made public, until all these men would go home. And I wish to God they would go home for one reason, particularly if no other. The ladies who are at home are just as zealous and as bitter now as their husbands were when they left for the war. They imagine their husbands are just what they were when they left home; they do not know what a terrible falling off there has been in their devotion to the cause, and when their husbands do come home they will hardly know them. [Laughter.] I have had hundreds of them come to me after having been in the rebel army, and beg to take the oath of allegiance, saying that they had been deceived, and 'Oh,' they would say, 'what a terrible wild goose chase is that we have been led since we were induced to join in this rebellion!'

Well, say you, would you take these negroes into the army? Would not that be like winning the elephant? In regard to what I would do personally, I would just say that I chanced to capture eleven good looking negroes in the little fight at Lebanon, and I have just been standing still to see the salvation of the Lord in the premises. I do not much want to see them in the army. I want to hit the enemy as hard a lick as possible, and I do not know how better to do it than the way I have already indicated to you."

A MEETING AT LAFAYETTE.

Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS and others addressed an enthusiastic meeting which was convened at Lafayette on the evening of the 12th. After the adoption of a resolution pledging a bounty of $25 to each volunteer, Capt. MILLER spoke, giving his views of the prospects of raising the Seventy-second Regiment. He stated that a large number of companies had already been commenced, and that in two weeks he expected to report 500 men in camp.

### MICHIGAN.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. BLAIR.

Gov. BLAIR has issued a stirring proclamation to the people of Michigan. It reads thus:

"The President has called for 300,000 additional troops to enable him to speedily crush the rebellion. Michigan has never faltered in her fidelity to the Government, and she must not hesitate now in the hour of its sorest trial. It becomes my duty to appeal again to the patriotism of the people to respond promptly to the call.

It is the call of your country, through its lawful Chief Magistrate, made necessary by the events of a sanguinary war, waged to defend the existence of the Government and the integrity of its territory. It comes to you emphasized by the blood of your brave fellow-citizens, wounded and dead in battle. The thinned ranks of our gallant regiments, who have made themselves and the State illustrious, by unflinching courage in the late battles, appeal to you to restore their wasted numbers. The Union armies, beset in every quarter by immense hordes of conscripts gathered by desperate traitors, earnestly invite the loyal volunteers to swell their ranks to overwhelming strength. The most sacred sentiments of liberty and country urge you to accept the demand at once. The cause is just, being no less than the preservation of the past and the security of the future. The service is eminently honorable, involving generous sacrifices for the glory of our flag and country. That you will answer quickly to this call, I cannot doubt. Though your sacrifices have been great, already, you are prepared to make far greater for this grand purpose.

The present call is for six regiments of infantry, in addition to the recruiting for regiments now in the field, and also in addition to the Seventeenth Infantry and Fourth Cavalry, now raising.

For the purpose of greater convenience in recruiting, and of making a more equal distribution of the volunteers to be raised, I have divided the State into six regimental districts, corresponding in extent of territory with the six Congressional Districts into which the State is divided by the act of March, 1861.

A regimental camp will be established in each of the Districts as soon as it shall be required, for the subsistence, organization and instruction of the recruits, and a commander will be appointed over the same.

Then follow details of the organization, and the document concludes as follows:

"The State has made liberal provision for the relief of the families of soldiers, by requiring the Supervisors of the several townships to afford relief to such families, in case of necessity, to an amount not exceeding $15 per month.

I take this occasion, also, to urge upon all soldiers now in the State, belonging to regiments in the field, the duty of immediately returning to their posts, if they are able to do so. The Government now needs the services of all its soldiers.

Let us, by one united and courageous effort, bring into the field such an overwhelming force as will quickly put an end to the hopes of our unnatural enemies, bring victory to the Union arms, crush and destroy the last traitor, and secure permanent and beneficent peace to our distracted land."

### MINNESOTA.

A STIRRING PROCLAMATION BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, July 10, 1862.

*To the People of Minnesota:*

The President of the United States has, at the solicitation of the Governors of the loyal States, called upon the nation for a large increase of the volunteer force; and has by special communication, dated the 8th inst., required of Minnesota one Regiment of Infantry, to be furnished at once, as part of her entire quota.

This call, based in part upon the suggestion of the Executive of our own State, and rendered imperatively necessary by the events of the war, must be promptly and heartily responded to.

The check recently received by our army before Richmond, has resulted, without doubt, from the superior numbers of the enemy; our army being compelled not only to meet the enemy wherever he presents himself, but to hold at the same time, the vast regions of country already won from him. Without an increase of our forces we cannot hope for a successful termination of the war.

The call of the President comes home to the heart of every man who desires to see the greatness of the nation restored, and law and order reëstablished in the rebellious States.

This end must be accomplished though it should require the entire militia force of the nation, and all its treasure. There can be no turning back. Reverses can but intensify the determination of the people. Without a restored Government, property, and life itself, will be valueless.

All classes must feel the terrible necessity which presses upon them. While we are struggling to preserve the unity of the best Government on earth, it appears not improbable that we may be speedily called upon to resist the attacks of the monarchies of Europe, and wage a war, not only for free institutions, but for our individual independence. Coldness or indifference upon our part, at this time, cannot but result in our becoming one of the subservient populations of the earth; exercising the right of self-government as the will of some other people.

As Minnesota has heretofore nobly done her duty in this war; as she has furnished more than the quota heretofore asked of her; as her sons have established for themselves a preëminent reputation for discipline and courage; it now becomes her to meet, in an equally heroic spirit, this new emergency.

Meetings should be held in every county. Wealth, energy and ability should be devoted to the task of rousing the people to a sense of their present danger. The merchant, the farmer, and the manufacturer, must all understand that unless this rebellion is speedily suppressed, their toil can profit them little—that in a ruined country there can be no individual prosperity.

Let the reinforcements which must speedily be thrown into the Peninsula, to turn the tide of battle and aid in the capture of the rebel capital, contain at least one additional regiment from Minnesota.

The recruits first obtained, under this call, will constitute the Sixth Regiment; all subsequent recruits, after that regiment is filled, will be used to complete Minnesota's quota of the force now called for by the President.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY,
Acting Governor.

### MAINE.

At a meeting in Portland on Saturday evening, Brig.-Gen. HOWARD, who was temporarily disabled by a wound received in the battle of Fair Oaks, made a speech, in course of which he said:

"MY FRIENDS—Much has been said in regard to the General intrusted with the command there—much adulation and much of abuse. I believe in my heart that Gen. MCCLELLAN is worthy to be trusted. You can trust him, but you must submerge political parties, however, in the good of the country. You sent me forth to one of your institutions without any special politics, except love of country. This war is educating us up to that standard of patriotism. When we shall have shed a little more blood, we shall learn to live more in accordance with the spirit of our fathers. I know that I am no worshiper of men. I do not believe that Gen. MCCLELLAN has passed through the campaign thus far without a mistake, but for one I trust him, and urge you to. Trust him not as a god, but as a General! He has shown at every movement great ability and caution: too much so, perhaps, for some, who are inclined to doubt him, but whether so or not is to be tested by results. I hope we don't need the instruction of another Bull Run to teach us that it is best to be cautious. It is best to be. The old men say so. And when you find a young man combining ability with caution, you may trust him, for you have there the sprightliness of youth combined with the consideration and reflection of age."

Hon. L. D. M. SWEAT offered a resolution of confidence in the honor, courge, patient and unselfish devotion to the cause of our country and the preservation of constitutional liberty, of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, and in his military genius and ability to lead our armies to an undoubted and glorious victory over the combined forces of the rebels, South, and all others who are conspiring directly or indirectly to the overthrow of our Government. This resolution passed without a dissenting voice.

### MISSOURI.

This State intends to do her duty, as the following proclamation, which has just been issued by Gov. GAMBLE, shows:

I have just received a telegraphic dispatch from the War Department, in which I am requested to raise, as soon as practicable, for the United States service, for three years or during the war, four regiments of infantry, being a part of the quota of the State under the call of the President.

As only a part of the quota is now called for, it is important that those who are anxious to serve their country should at once avail themselves of the present opportunity and press into the regiments now authorized to be raised, lest the remainder of the quota should not be required.

Recruiting commissions will be issued immediately, and as soon as a sufficient number of companies are mustered, they will be organized into a regiment.

Missourians, you need no other stimulant to patriotic effort and sacrifice than to know that your country needs your services, and to remember the gallant conduct of the troops of your State at Wilson's Creek, at Donelson, at Shiloh, and upon other fields.

Given under my hand this eleventh day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

H. R. GAMBLE, Governor of Missouri.

### RHODE ISLAND,

Which has done so nobly heretofore, is girding up her loins for the work, although her fighting material has been somewhat depleted by placing in the field two regiments of three months' men. The City Council of Providence has just taken action which will tend to stimulate enlistments in that city. It has passed a bill appropriating one hundred dollars for each volunteer; twenty-five dollars to be paid upon taking the prescribed oath, after a surgical examination; fifteen dollars when the company to which he is assigned is mustered into the Federal service, and ten dollars per quarer thereafter until the whole sum is paid.

### NEW-JERSEY

Seems to lag a little, but the right spirit crops out here and there. The Eleventh Regiment has been organizing for several weeks, and this last call has given an impetus to the effort making for its completion. It is now filling up steadily and at present numbers nearly 500 men. Lieut.-Col. MACALLISTER, of the First, has been made Colonel of the Eleventh, and STEPHEN C. MOORE, Esq., of New-Brunswick, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieut.-Col. CARMAN, who saw service at Williamsburgh, where he lost an arm, has been promoted to the command of the regiment to be raised in Essex, Bergen and Hudson Counties, and a camp-ground on the turnpike, midway between Newark and Bloomfield, has been selected.

A meeting to devise some plan to secure speedy enlistments was held in Orange on Saturday evening. Mayor PIERSON presided, and Mr. S. J. AHERN acted as Secretary. Speeches were made and a Committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting.

### OHIO.

Ohio has not yet reached that pitch of enthusiasm which previous calls have excited. Adj.-Gen. HILL has just issued an order dated Columbus, July 11, which reads thus:

"County Military Committees in each Regimental District are requested to assemble as soon as possible at some central place, and arrange for the organization of ten companies, so that company combinations can be made and names promptly submitted to the Governor for company officers, and a Regimental District Committee organized for consultation as to Field and Staff appointments, and to take the most efficient means to raise and complete a regiment.

County and Regimental District Committees will please report promptly, and keep this office fully advised of their doings.

Second Lieutenants will be mustering officers, and must have qualifications for that duty."

### PENNSYLVANIA.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that recruiting is progressing in that City with tolerable briskness, and that one of the new regiments has already enlisted men enough to make the formation of a camp expedient.

The Fifteenth Regiment of United States Infantry are now locating their camp on the Wissahickon, near the line of the Manayunk Passenger Railroad, for the purpose of recruiting and instructing. On Tuesday the companies were engaged in putting up their tents, and workmen were erecting extensive barracks, cook house, hospital, &c.

### VERMONT.

The spirit which prevails in the Green Mountains is sufficiently indicated by the fact that the Ninth Regiment from Vermont passed through New-York yesterday, and is already close to the seat of war. The papers think that there will be no difficulty in raising the quota. Some progress has already been made in recruiting for the Tenth Regiment, and the Eleventh has already been called for.

### KENTUCKY.

Adjt.-Gen. FINNELL has just issued a general order, giving directions regarding the system which is to be observed in recruiting, and there is every reason to believe that Kentucky's quota will be filled.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, July 8, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.—The President of the

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

# THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

## ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

## The London Journals on American Affairs.

## The London Times on the Fourth of July.

## THE COTTON SUPPLY.

## FRANCE AND MEXICO.

## Recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Russia.

## CONTINENTAL POLITICS.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. Lott, which sailed from Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 5th, and from Queenstown on the 6th inst., arrived here yesterday.

The steamer *St. George*, from Quebec, arrived at Greenock on the 3d with New-York telegrams of the 23d of June, picked up at Cape Race.

The New-York correspondent of the *Times* says: "The North is looking forward with keen anticipation to the great battle before Richmond. The strength of the two armies is about equal. The Confederate army at Richmond numbers about 150,000 men and Jackson's force in the Shenandoah Valley has been sufficient to keep in check three Federal Generals. Beauregard remains a mystery. So great is the perplexity he causes that no one would be much surprised if he were to be heard of to-morrow in the Valley of the Shenandoah annihilating the armies of Fremont, Shields and Banks, threatening Maryland and scaring Washington a second time within a month. The conquest of Richmond will, by all accounts, be one of the most difficult achievements of warfare, but should it be evacuated without a fight or be captured by McClellan, the result will be the same. Behind Richmond to the west is a mountainous country abounding with formidable defiles, each of which might be defended against a large army by a handful of men. The war would be transferred further South, and if Federal armies follow, yellow fever or other deleterious agencies of the climate would then sear their ranks and render active hostilities impracticable for many months. The truth is, an armistice and then a settlement of this deadly question by a peaceful separation is the only solution of the difficulty!"

The *Army and Navy Gazette* observes that though it has ever maintained the power of the North to take possession of all the principal military points of the South, there has been no time since Bull Run when their position and ability to do so, looked more precarious.

The battle in front of Richmond will determine the fate of the campaign in Virginia, but it will not put an end to the war, which is assuming a more hateful and ferocious character as it goes on. There will be no going into Summer quarters for either army. There will be no chance for the smallest intervention or officious good offices.

The *Morning Herald* says that McClellan had peremptory instructions to attack Richmond, and to capture it before the great anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence.

In the *Times* City Article it is stated that private letters from America by the last mail, written by persons entirely impartial, and with the best means of information, assert that the actual state of the Federal armies is misrepresented to the public, and that they have suffered deplorably from sickness in its worst forms. A fever, similar to the jail fever of past times has, it is averred, inflicted terrible havoc, and the recent urgent call for new levies tends to confirm the impression as to the correctness of these statements.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Mr. Edmund Potter, the Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the cotton supply. The nation, he says, wants cotton. Four millions depend upon its supply for the very necessaries of life, and millions more will suffer who hitherto depended upon the circulation of probably £10,000,000 annually now being taken out of circulation. The revenue will suffer materially; the taxation must be increased, where it can be borne, to meet the expenditure. Mr. Potter says that to India alone, must we look for a supply for some years to come, but private capitalists will not run the risk of crippling or ruining themselves by seeking to invest in Indian schemes for cotton producing. If American affairs are settled by any chance, soon—and that chance is an extreme one—Indian cotton will fall one-half in price, in a few weeks, and carry ruin with it to importers, and check for a time, for ever, perhaps, any such prices being paid in India for cotton as at the present. Mr. Potter comes to the conclusion that it is the duty of Her Hajesty's Government to grapple with the question.

On the following day "An Old Indian" replies to Mr. Potter and adduces facts to show that the interference of Government officials in the character of cotton merchants would be prejudicial to the future supply of cotton from India.

It is stated that the Canadian staff will soon have dwindled down to proportions like those which it possessed before the *Trent* affair caused such a large accession to its strength.

The Parliamentary proceedings on the 3d inst., were, in both Houses, of merely local importance. In the Commons Mr. White gave notice of a resolution to the effect that Government should instruct the Commanders of the British Naval and Military forces in China to avoid any intervention in reference to the rebellion, except for the protection of British subjects. In the House of Lords, on the 4th inst., the Earl of Donoughmore moved for copies of correspondence between the Colonial Secretary, the Governments of Canada, and British Columbia and the Hudson's Bay Company, respecting the establishment of a means of communication between Canada and British Columbia, the license to trade in the Indian Territory which expired in 1859, and the withdrawal of the Red River Territories from under the control of the Hudson Bay Company, and their creation into a colony depending directly upon the crown.

He called attention to the important position which British Columbia occupied, and impressed upon the Government the necessity of affording increased facilities for its colonization.

The Duke of Newcastle had no objection to produce the papers asked for. He thought that both in peace and war it was desirable that there should be easy communication between British Columbia and Canada, and he believed the two colonies would be willing to contribute to the formation of a road, the expense of which would be about £100,000. With regard to the purchase of the Hudson's Bay territory, the Government would certainly not ask Parliament to pay a million and a half for such a purpose. He thought the original charter of the Company was ill-advised, but he would not think of resorting to extreme measures against the Company so long as it was possible to come to some arrangement with them. He trusted the Company would meet the public half way with reference to the formation of a line of communication with British Columbia.

After some remarks from Lord Taunton the motion was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. Layard, in reply to Mr. Maguire, stated that negotiations were going on between England and the Republic of Paraguay, and he hoped that friendly relations would soon be restored. It was proposed to take steps to ascertain the cotton-growing capabilities of a portion of the Rio Plata, and when the inspection was completed a report would be made to the Government. Mr. Layard, also, in reply to Mr. J. C. Ewart, stated that the French blockade of the ports of Mexico was not intended to interfere with the operations of legitimate commerce, and would not be rigidly enforced in the case of neutral vessels.

Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, a distinguished member of Parliament, was dangerously ill, and his life was despaired of.

The *Daily News* says that the Americans in London met on the Fourth of July to celebrate the day, but no account of the proceedings is given.

The same journal editorially denounces in sarcastic terms the mischievous malignity of the *Times* for its pharisaical and ill-timed lecture to America in her hour of trouble.

The *Morning Star* has also a denunciation of the *Times* for its outrage on American sensibilities on the most sacred of all days to the American people. It hopes that Americans will treat the insolence of the un-English writer with disdain, who, says the *Star*, is not more the enemy of their country than the disgrace of his own.

The *Morning Herald* urges that the prosecution of the war and the celebration of the Fourth of July constitute as glaring a case as was ever alleged against a civilized nation, and that if professions meant anything in America, the mere reading of the Declaration of Independence should suffice to condemn the invasion of the Confederate States as utterly inexcusable in principle and erroneous in policy.

Contradictory rumors were afloat as to the designs of the French Government in regard to Mexico. The Paris papers had been requested to be particularly reserved in treating of Mexican affairs.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says:

"An impression is gaining ground that warlike measures against Mexico may be superceded by diplomacy. The expense of the war, a probable coolness with Spain, and a disagreement with England, are not without their influence."

The correspondent of the *Times* writes in a different strain. He says: "Four thousand men will be sent out at once to make their way to Gen. Lorencez, should he be seriously menaced, or cannot keep open his communications with the coast. Should there be no pressing demand, they will stay at Martinique or Guadaloupe, and be forwarded in successive detachments to Vera Cruz when the sickly season is over. Not only 10,000 but 25,000 troops will go on to Mexico. In fact, there is hardly a limit to the number, for the city must be taken at all cost, and will be occupied for an indefinite time.

It is stated that Admiral De la Graviere will hoist his flag on board the iron-plated frigate *Normandie*, and sail for Mexico at the end of July.

Gen. Forey will not leave France for Mexico until September.

The 1,800 men who were embarking in Algeria were to start on the 5th inst., for Guadaloupe.

The French Emperor went to Paris on the 3d inst., for the purpose of presiding at another Cabinet Council.

The clerical paper—the *Ami De la Religion*—had ceased to appear.

The accounts from the French manufacturing districts continue very unfavorable, and the Bank of France is asked to come forward and aid the manufacturers by discounting their paper.

The Paris Bourse was firm and advancing. Rentes closed, on the 4th, at 68.45.

The walls of Paris were covered with placards announcing that there will be shortly given, on the lake at Versailles, a grand nautical *fête*, representing the combat between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*.

The recognition of Italy by Russia had been communicated to Turin by telegraph. The official Envoy from St. Petersburgh was on his way to Turin.

The Portuguese Envoy had remitted a letter to King Victor Emanuel from the King of Portugal, requesting the hand of the Princess Pia in marriage.

It is reported that the Austrian Chamber of Deputies had expressed a wish that the Government should, by diplomatic means, terminate the affairs in Italy, and obviate a greater concentration of troops in Venetia and its neighborhood.

The Spanish Cortes was closed on the 2d inst.

The *Epoca*, of Madrid, says that the Spanish Government has received most satisfactory communications from its Representative at Washington as to the favorable effect produced upon the United States by the disinterested policy which Spain has adopted with regard to Mexico. The present relations of the Cabinets of Madrid and Washington are most cordial.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree, directing that the sugar and molasses imported into France from England and Belgium shall be subject to a certain reduction in duties.

The King of Sweden is to visit Copenhagen at the end of July, and the city will give a splendid banquet in honor of the Kings of Denmark and Sweden.

The Grand Duke and Duchess Constantine arrived at Warsaw on the 2d, and were warmly cheered on their arrival. On the night of the 3d, however, as the Grand Duke was stepping into his carriage on leaving the theatre, a revolver was fired at him, and he was reported to be slightly wounded. The perpetrator had been arrested.

According to present reports it does not appear that the Russian grain harvest will be large this year. In the South the crops have been burnt up, and in the North they have had cold and wet. The cold, at the date of the last letter, was described as unprecedented at this season.

The fear of further fires in Russia seems to have subsided. The Insurance Companies have lost between £220,000 and £290,000 sterling, but the total destruction was much more, the amount insured having been comparatively small. It is thought, however, that a million or a million and a quarter sterling will cover all.

## AFFAIRS AT PARIS.

### New Light in the Mexican Question—The Jecker Claim under Advisement—Almonte Thrown Over—The Coming of the French Plated Fleet—The French Princes in the American Army—Effect on the French Emperor—The Legitimists, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, July 4, 1862.

Every day brings something new on the Mexican question. The detailed reports of Gen. Lorencez have been published, and they throw a flood of much needed light on the question. The serious nature of the defeat at Puebla, and the almost total want of sympathy for the French and for Almonte by the Mexicans, are the important features of this official news. The result of this news may be briefly stated as follows: An order to the French army to remain at its present encampment at Orizaba till Autumn; the dispatch of 2,000 men to Martinique, to remain there until Autumn within call of the commander at Orizaba, if by any bad fortune he should need them; and lastly, the sending out of 10,000 more troops in September, to join those already there, and with Gen. Forey at their head to march on Mexico.

As a part of the new programme, also, I believe it may be said that France will drop Almonte, so far, at least, as moral support is concerned. They will not, of course abandon him to the mercy of the Constitutional Party, but they will cease to support his claims for the Presidency.

I cannot learn from any source what are the intentions of the Government, beyond the march on the Capital and the securing of the demands which they deem justly due by Mexico. It is tolerably evident, in fact, to every one, that the Government has no policy beyond these points, and that the march of events in Mexico and the United States will decide the line of policy to be ulteriorly adopted.

In regard to the Jecker claim, the Government has named a Commission to examine and report on its validity, and M. Billault declared in the Chamber of Deputies for the Government that this claim would not be sustained if unjust, or if only exorbitant, would be cut down to its proper dimensions. This morning a brother-in-law of Jecker, who is a cabinet minister of the Swiss Republic, publishes in the Paris papers a lengthy and violent defence of his brother-in-law's claim. He says it is just to the last farthing, and will be proven so. From present appearances, however, it is likely to be reduced.

To return to the general subject. I learn, from a perfectly reliable source, that Marshal Randon, the Minister of War, always opposed the Mexican Expedition, and predicted exactly the events which have arrived. On the Emperor is thrown the blame of the affair; on him the Cabinet charge the present unfortunate position of Gen. Lorencez. The Minister of Marine is said not to have opposed the Expedition, but the principal backer of it was the Emperor himself. Who it was that acted in this case the *rôle* of the "throne behind the throne," or whether there was any such *rôle* played, it would be difficult to say; but the scheme is unpopular, the public give up with reluctance the idea they had formed of the Emperor's acuteness, and so they are inclined to look to the Empress and the clerical party, who naturally support Almonte, Miramon and Company, and aid in carrying out their views.

The Admiral, Jurien de la Graviere, has, since his return to Paris, assumed the position of principal adviser in the affair. The advice he sent home from Mexico was unheeded, because prejudices prevailed which nothing but the unrolling of facts could correct; these facts have vindicated the Admiral's judgment, and he now, as already said, occupies the leading position in the affair. This fact, it is considered here, promises an amicable settlement of the question, since the Admiral, who is a mild and amiable man, rather disposed to peace than to war, stands in high favor with the Mexicans, and can exert upon them a salutary influence.

At his first interview with the Empress after his return, the Admiral was astounded and charmed to find that Her Majesty was thoroughly conversant with all the movements he had accomplished in Mexico, even down to the incidents among his *état-major* on board ship. At first he was disposed to suspect that the Emperor was keeping a sort of feminine Cardinal Richelieu at Court, and that his footsteps had been dogged by a second Father Joseph; but after a moment's enjoyment of the Admiral's confusion, the matter was most agreeably explained. In the whole French Navy there is no man more loved than the Admiral Jurien de la Graviere; his officers look up to him as a father and a guide. In his staff there is a young man of 22, a son of the Deputy Sallandrouze, the same who, three years ago, and when only nineteen years of age, carried dispatches safely through the Austrian lines in Venitia from the Emperor Napoleon at Solferino to the commander of the French fleet off Venice. Since the commencement of the campaign in Mexico young Sallandrouze has been in the habit of writing a weekly history of the progress of the expedition to his mother, and these letters were so remarkable in every point of view that one of them having been read to the Empress, she expressed a wish to hear them all, and it was thus that she had become so intimately acquainted with the daily incidents of the expedition. It is hardly necessary to add that the Admiral's reputation did not suffer by the perusal of these letters.

It appears that the Admiral de la Graviere, who leaves Paris to take command of the "North American Fleet," as it is now called, and which embraces all the vessels in American waters, from the isthmus of Panama to Newfoundland, will leave here toward the end of the month on board the iron-plated frigate *Normandie*, while Gen. Forey, who will leave only at the epoch when the campaign is to recommence—that is to say in September—will be conveyed by another and the pioneer of the cuirassed fleet, the *Gloire*. The *Normandie* will probably stop for a time at New-York and at Fortress Monroe.

On account of the discredit which has been brought upon the Emperor by the Mexican affair, the rigors against the Press have been redoubled, and several of the foreign journals which contained letters from Havana and Vera Cruz have been prohibited from entering the country.

It has been often asked in what way the Emperor viewed the presence of the Orleans Princes in the army of the United States, and it was generally supposed that he cared but little about the circumstance. But an incident which lately came to my knowledge, and which it is not necessary to repeat here, would go to show on the contrary that the Imperial family generally do not look favorably on the circumstance, and that although they know very well that it would be unjust to make of it a cause of complaint against the Government of the United States, yet that it adds a little to the Mexican question in throwing the current of Bonapartist sympathy on the side of the rebellion. Thus we see that if the sympathy of the Emperor and his family is ever turned from the Union, it will not be from any merit in the cause of secession, but upon side and accidental issues.

There is talk at Paris of sending the Count Montholon, Consul at New-York, to replace M. de Saligny, as Minister to Mexico. The appointment would undoubtedly be a capital one, and give very general satisfaction.

The legitimist reunion at Luzerne, in Switzerland, numbers about four thousand persons, so that His prospective Majesty, Henry Fifth, is obliged to receive his friends in installments, no room in Luzerne being large enough to hold at one time more than a very small fraction of the total number. This reunion is not very well regarded in governmental circles at Paris, as you can readily imagine; for although the old Bourbon faction is still weaker than the Orleans faction, this constant movement keeps up the invitation, and maintains hopes that would otherwise die out.

While at Luzerne the Count de Chambord was the victim of a theft which created a great sensation both in Switzerland and France. During a reception of the Prince, a man who announced himself to the servants as M. de Bourbon, was permitted to enter the reception room, and while there managed to subtract a small box containing important political papers and some jewelry. The question at once arose, "Was the thief after the papers or the jewelry?" for seeing that the owner was a pretender to the crown of France the answer would have an important bearing. If the thief was seeking the papers he was probably sent to do it by an enemy of the Prince, while if he sought only the jewelry, the act becomes a very simple affair.

The resemblance of the Count de Chambord, as he grows older, to his uncle, Louis XVI., is so great as to strike forcibly all his visitors. What is more singular, he is corpulent, limps considerably, and is a great eater—all like Louis XVI. He is, as you know, the last of the Bourbons in a direct line, and is not likely, at present, to have a successor.

On account of the few Americans at Paris this year, no attempt was made at a celebration to-day. Our countrymen at London, however, expect to give the Eagle a spread over a big dinner.

MALAKOFF.

## THE TONE OF THE PRESS.

### THE THUNDERER ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

*From the London Times.*

"The Fourth of July" has a sound quite different to Englishmen and Americans. To us it is like any other day, to them it is a festival solemnly set aside for gratifying to something more than satiety a national vanity the most inordinate and the most exacting that the world has ever seen. On that day, in every town and township of the United States, chosen orators address applauding audiences on two subjects—the one the praise of their own country, the other the depreciation of ours. "Fourth of July," in American parlance, like "Marathon," in Athenian, has become an adjective, used to denote whatever is over-wrought, extravagant and bombastic. These annual rhetorical Saturnalia have had a most material and pernicious influence on American character. They have even gone some way toward vitiating and barbarizing the language in which they are expressed. Their tendency has uniformly been to elevate the opinion which the people entertain of their own merits, to teach them to depreciate every one else, and to familiarize them with the language and intoxicate them with the glory of successful war, and successful they are told war must be when waged by a nation of prowess so invincible. Metaphors abound. Astronomy contributes her stars to bespangle the National banner, and her solar system to typify the smooth and admirable working of the great Confederacy. History gives back the mighty memories of Sparta and Athens, of Rome and of Carthage. Eternity describes the duration and infinity the extent of future dominion in America. The points of the compass, the torrid and the frigid zones, the ecliptic and the equator, are called in to convey the idea of magnitude. The "effete despotisms" of the Old World, their creeds, their taxes, their aristocracies, their churches, their kings, their feudal laws, and Old World observances, are overwhelmed under a storm of ridicule and contempt. But England is peculiarly the mark for invective and vituperation.

Well, now let us suppose that on this present Fourth of July some man of moderation and good sense, with something to lose and with some spirit of fairness and candor, could be induced, in defiance of the prejudice that would naturally attach itself to such a character, to undertake a Fourth of July Oration, and let us consider how he would express himself. We will drop eagles, thunderbolts, waterspouts and hurricanes, the North and the South, the East and the West, time, space, eternity, and infinity, and the other condiments of a regular Fourth of July Oration, and proceed at once to the substance of what such a person might be supposed to have to say. "Fellow-citizens," he might naturally observe, "this is no time for extravagant and exaggerated panegyric. Let us keep our eloquence for better times, and endeavor, if we can, to learn something from our present position. We have had our own way in this matter of the war, and are not, as far as I can see, very much the better for it. The English told us all along that we had better save our blood and our money, and make a friendly parting with the South, since it was clear there was no chance of our dwelling together under the same Government any more. Of course, we felt the greatest contempt and hatred for whatever England said, and knew that it must be done with a wish to ruin us. But, for all I can see, England was not very far wrong. We have always been going to conquer the South in thirty days. We have not done it yet, and for my part, I don't see that we are much nearer doing it than we were when we first began. Here have we been for eighty years triumphing over poor old England, because she, at the distance of 3,000 miles was not able to conquer her colonies with France to help them; and here are we, after a year and a half of war, not yet able to take Richmond, 130 miles south of Washington, and very much afraid the other day for the safety of Washington itself. Then we have been always at England for hiring Hessians and other Germans to conquer us. But what does the South say, and say truly? It says that all the Germans that fought for King George were mere lambs and chickens compared to the gentry who fight under the blessed leadership of Blenker, and Sigel, and Heintzelman. They do fight, that's certain, but then there is nothing that they will not steal. Since we find ourselves obliged to employ such means to coerce the South, we need not be surprised that poor old King George, who lived in days before people understood anything about the rights of man, should have taken the same course. We have been in the habit of asking, What right had the English to call us 'rebels,' and to shed one drop of blood in seeking to retain us against our will? They ought to have known that all men are free and equal, and have a right to consult their own wishes in the choice of a Government and in search of happiness. That's very true; but are not the South free and equal too? Have not they as much right as we to consult their own feelings in the choice of a Government and the search after happiness? The wisest people in England, during the War of Independence, considered that success was ever more to be dreaded than failure, for, while failure would diminish the empire, success would destroy the liberties of the nation. Does not the same danger hang over us? If we lose the South, we lose a large population and a vast territory; but population increases fast in new countries, and, as for territory, we shall still have more than we know what to do with. If, however, we conquer the South, we must govern them by the sword; and how shall we contrive to set up a military Power and a strong Executive, able to keep the South in slavery, and yet unable to encroach upon the liberties of the North? The man has got on the horse to kill the stag, but when he has killed him, are we quite sure that he will get off again? It was very wrong of the English to make war on a nation speaking their own language and of their own kindred and lineage, but the relationship was remote; and, though England and America both belonged to the same crown, they could not be said to be the same country. But we are doing our best to exterminate our fellow-countrymen, with the same language, the same traditions, the same laws, the same history. How many of us have sons figting on both sides, or daughters married, one to a Southerner and the other to a Northerner! Every volley of artillery sweeps away the very life and soul of the country. We are shedding our own blood and mangling our own flesh. We have been in the habit of despising England for her heavy debt and the vast taxation her people have to bear. But that debt was mainly incurred in a cause for which she has no reason to blush—in fighting for her own liberties and those of Europe against two great conquerors, Louis XIV. and the Emperor Napoleon. That debt took a hundred and forty years to accumulate, while we have incurred at least a quarter of it in a year and a half. But in what cause? Not to maintain liberty, not to preserve the balance of power, but to put down those very principles of freedom to which we owe our existence as a separate State, and to cause our children to pass through the fire to the Moloch of overgrown pride and distempered ambition. Look how England has treated us! She is starving her operatives, crippling her trade, reducing her revenue, rather than break a blockade which would melt away before her breath, and vanish at her touch, while we have been never weary of loading her with insults. We took from her the right of search, which she only wanted for the protection of the negroes, for the sake of whom many of us profess that we are carrying on the present civil war. We kept back the maps which showed that she was in the right in the dispute about the Canadian frontier; we bullied her out of her rights on the Columbia River; we dismissed her Ambassador for enlisting our people, though we are willing to take hers whenever we can find them."

But here we must suppose the patience of the audience to be entirely exhausted, and the orator compelled to make a precipitate retreat, even if he be fortunate enough to escape equestrian exercise on a rail in what Sydney Smith calls "the plumacian robe," in which the sovereign people of America are wont to dress those whom they do not delight to honor. This premature impatience of the audience is the more to be regretted as our orator has by no means exhausted his subject. He has yet to speak of the policy of defraying the whole expenses of the war by debt; of the enormous issues of paper money, levying a heavy tax on all creditors for the sake of a small immediate advantage to the State; of the proposal to arm the blacks and let loose on a kindred and Christian population all the horrors of a servile and savage insurrection; of Gen. Butler's proclamation at New-Orleans, and his treatment of a sex which America overwhelms with the most exaggerated homage. But we are glad that our orator did not proceed so far, for the treatment of such topics in the manner we have indicated would surely have brought down upon him the very heaviest penalty in the code of Judge Lynch, the last and most revered of American functionaries.

### THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN FRANCE.

*From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times, July 4.*

Four thousand men will be sent out at once to make their way to Gen. Lorencez, should it appear that he is seriously menaced, or cannot with his present force keep open his communications with the coast. Should there be no pressing demand, they will stay at Martinique or Guadaloupe, and be forwarded in successive detachments to Vera Cruz when the sickly season is over. Not merely 10,000, but 25,000 troops will proceed to Mexico if need be; in fact, there is as yet hardly a limit to the number, for the city must be taken at all cost, and will be occupied for an indefinite time—I suppose until the revolution be complete. Should the Mexican bands, with their *lazos* and their lances, be scattered, and should the "sound part" of the population at last declare themselves for their liberators and upset Juarez, Almonte, or some one else equally disposable, will be recognized as chief of the State, under the guidance and protection of the French General, and then the regeneration will of course go on of itself.

Mexicans here think that even with the force he had at his command Gen. Lorencez might have taken Puebla had he gone the right way about it—I mean the right road; for some who know the place affirm that the access to it is not very difficult. Still, if his friends failed him at that pinch, and gave no true information, topographical or strategical, what could he do? Certainly Puebla seems to have been built for hardly any other purpose than for periodical capture. It has been so often taken for the last thirty years, and by every party in turn, that capture seems to be its normal condition. It is said that there were a few Spanish artillerymen with the Mexicans during the affair of Guadaloupe. With a view, no doubt, to diminish the ill-will of the Mexicans toward their friends, Almonte will be (so it is said) requested to withdraw for awhile from the French headquarters.

The *Débats* notices what it calls a "serious contradiction" in Gen. Lorencez's report to the Minister of War. "Gen. Lorencez," it says:

"Begins by observing that what occasioned his chief error in his march on Puebla was the impossibility of obtaining any true information on his way, 'so great was the intimidation exercised on the population, whom they knew to be hostile to Juarez;' and further on he admits in covert terms that 'Puebla was untruly described to him as the most hostile city to Juarez.' It is difficult to conceive that it was intimidation alone which forced the population not to testify their sympathy for the French, at least by giving them some positive information."

The Paris papers (one has I know been so warned) have been requested to be particularly reserved in treating Mexican affairs.

## FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 4th were very firm. The favorable Bank returns, and the certainty of a continued influx of Gold contributed to increase the disposition to confidence. Consols closed on the 4th at 91⅞@92 for both money and account.

The Money market was without change. The supply was abundant.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £311,133, the amount held, £16,220,771 sterling.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1d. Eagles, 76s. 2¾d.

### LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, July 5.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The market has again been greatly agitated throughout the week, and the alarming position of the general stock creates still greater uneasiness, both here and throughout the manufacturing districts. Important as was the advance last week, there is a further rise during the present, to about double that extent. The demand for American has been large each day, especially when the very small stock is taken into consideration, and the average advance is fully 2d. ⅌ lb. The transactions in Brazil have been unusually extensive, at about a similar advance, with large speculative buying. Egyptian has been in very great request, at an advance of 2d. to 2½d. ⅌ lb. Speculators have been eager buyers. The whole stock of East India has again been more than turned over during the week, the sales for arrival having been also on an enormous scale, at daily, almost hourly advancing prices, quotations are raised from 2¼d. to 2½d. ⅌ lb., and are quite low enough as given. Speculators have again been buying very heavily each day; the amount of their purchases reaches no less than 104,920 bales. The total business, including the above and 26,370 bales taken for export, has been 155,170 bales. The business yesterday (Friday) was about 12,000 bales, fully one-half for speculation and export. The demand was less urgent, but higher prices were demanded. The official quotations are:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fair Orleans | 17¾d. | Middling Orleans | 17d. |
| Fair Mobile | 17½d. | Middling Mobile | 16¾d. |
| Fair Uplands | 17d. | Middling Uplands | 16½d. |

Stock on hand 184,940; of which 62,350 bales are American. At sea, from India, 262,000 bales.

### TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

Business keeps on a limited scale, owing to the excessive prices demanded by producers, which are now from 2d. to 3d. ⅌ lb on cloth, over last week's figures.

Breadstuffs—The weather has been favorable for the crops, and the markets were, in consequence, lower. This morning, however, there is more rain. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co., report Flour neglected and 6d. ⅌ bbl. lower. Quotations, 24s. 6d.@28s. 6d. Wheat, owing to the fine weather and heavy arrivals, 3d per cental cheaper. Red Western, 9s. 6d.@10s. 10d.; Southern, 10s. 10d.@11s. 1d.; White Western, 11s. 6d.@11s. 9d.; Southern, 11s. 9d.@12s. 6d. Corn slow at a decline of 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs.; Mixed, 27s. 9d.; Yellow, 28s.; White, 32s.@33s. 6d.

Provisions—Beef, no change in demand or value. Pork unaltered. Bacon—more firmness for good quality, but inferior still low and irregular. Lard quiet but steady at 39s. to 42s. Tallow in good demand and 6d. dearer. Butter is 45s. 6d.@46s.

The following are the estimated stocks in Liverpool on 30th of June, 1862.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 280,782 | quarters. |
| Flour | 228,925 | barrels. |
| Flour | 86,254 | sacks. |
| Corn | 292,960 | quarters. |
| Beef | 12,834 | tierces. |
| Pork | 13,287 | barrels. |
| Bacon | 52,384 | boxes. |
| Hams | 6,317 | packages. |
| Shoulders | 4,084 | packages. |

Produce.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports Ashes steady; Pearls 35s@36s. 6d.; Pots 35s. 6d. @36d. Resin continues excited. The week's advance is 3s. 6d@4s. Sales and resales 10,000 barrels at 17s. 6d.@22s., for common to good common. Spirits of Turpentine very firm and 20s. dearer on the week, latest price, 100s. Sugar flat. Coffee inactive. Rice very steady. Bark, sales at 8s. 3d. for Baltimore. Linseed again rather dearer. Linseed Oil quiet, at 40s. 6d. to 41s. Fish Oils, sales unimportant.

### LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. report Breadstuffs steady but quiet. Iron—Welsh in rather more demand; Bars and Rails, £5 5s.@£5 10s.; Scotch Pig dull at 51s. 3d.@51s. 4½d. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Tea firm; Congou, 1s. Coffee steady. Rice unchanged. Spirits of Turpentine greatly excited, advanced upward of 20s.; sales at 105s. Tallow steady at 47s. Linseed Oil steady, 39s. 3d. Linseed 1s. dearer. Linseed Cakes in good demand; Boston, in bags, £10 5s. Sperm Oil quoted at £90. Cod, £42.

### AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. Baring Bros. say: "We have to notice a further fall this week in United States Stocks. The Federal 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds are quoted 77@79; the Fives at 75@76; Pennsylvania Fives Stock, 70 to 72; Bonds, 72 to 74; Maryland Sterling Fives, 75 to 77; Massachusetts Fives, 89 to 91; Virginia Sixes, 45@47; Sterling Fives, 42@44; Illinois Central Sevens, 77 to 78; Sixes, 71 to 73; New-York Central Sixes, 82@83; Sevens, 83@85; Shares, 75@77; Erie Sevens, 89@91; Shares, 29 to 30; Pennsylvania Central, 83½@84½.

### GLASGOW MARKET.

Messrs. John McCall & Co. report Wheat quiet, but steady; Milwaukee, 24s. 3d.@24s. 9d. Flour unchanged. Mixed Corn, 17s. 9d. ⅌ 280 lbs.

### LATEST MARKETS PER PERSIA.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening, July 5.

Cotton.—The sales of Cotton, to-day, foot up 12,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm and unchanged, with limited sales at the quotations forwarded by the *Norwegian*.

Breadstuffs.—The market is dull, but steady.

Provisions.—The market is inactive.

London, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed to-day at 92@92⅛.

American Stocks.—The latest sales are: Erie Railway, 29@30; Illinois Central Shares, 48@47 discount.

Produce is generally unchanged.

## THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

### GEN. NEWTON'S BRIGADE.

### LOSSES OF THE THIRTY-FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Headquarters Thirty-first Reg't N. Y. V.,
Harrison's Landing, James River, July 7, 1862.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I inclose a list of killed and wounded, which please publish for the information of those concerned. The loss of Gen. Newton's Brigade, Gen. Slocum's Division, was as follows:

| | Killed. | Wn'ded. | Missing. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eighteenth New-York | 12 | 63 | 35 | 110 |
| Thirty-first New-York | 17 | 87 and miss'g. | | 104 |
| Thirty-second New-York | 1 | 42 | 13 | 56 |
| Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania | 7 | 81 | 47 | 135 |
| Also, Gen. Newton's Staff, Capt. Montgomery, A.A.G. Capt. Scofield, Brigade Commissary, (missing) | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| Totals | 37 | 275 | 95 | 407 |

The following are the casualties in the Thirty-first New-York Volunteers, in the action at James Hill, June 27, 1862:

Col. C. E. Pratt—wounded in the face.

Capt. Henry Whitthack—supposed to be killed, (shot through head and knee and left on the field.)

Capt. J. B. Sloan—wounded in the foot.

First-Lieut. E. Trossard—right shoulder.

First-Lieut. W. Maitland—run over, injured severely.

ENLISTED MEN KILLED.

Steph. O'Shea, Co. A—head.
Jas. Haskins, Co. B—head.
J. Nisbet, Co. B—abdomen.
R. Thomson, Co. B—breast.
Hen. Styles, Co. C—breast.
Rich. Fabse, Co. C—head.
Wm. Schuk, Co. B—breast.
Chas. Weisheimer, Co. C.
Chas. Yeutsch, Co. C.
Sylv. Fayard, Co. D—chest.
Henry Hannser, Co. F.
Chas. Hanser, Co. F—head.
Mich. Barrett, Co. I—breast.
P. Cunningham, Co. I—neck.
C. Heischburg, Co. I—breast.
Ed. Bulger, Co. G—side.

ENLISTED MEN WOUNDED.

Henry Ahern, Co. A—hand, slight.
Martin Boland, Co. A—neck.
R. Basker, Co. A—left side.
Martin Delaney, Co. A—arm and leg.
Geo. Edwards, Co. A—right shoulder.
John Grady, Co. A—leg.
Ed. M. Hanse, Co. A—right side.
Jacob Kling, Co. A—right hand.
J. D. Lockwood, Co. A—left leg.
T. McNamara, Co. A—leg.
Pierce Robert, Co. A—leg and arm.
Geo. Smith, Co. A—right shoulder.
Benj. Moore, Co. A—missing.
Wm. Paget, Co. A—missing.
Paul Smith, Co. A—missing.
Corp. Jas. Slocum, Co. B—shoulder.
Jere. Corley, Co. B—ankle.
Mich. Ryan, Co. B—thigh.
Barney Trainor, Co. B—neck, missing.
Manus Scanlon, Co. B—missing.
Bartley Gannon, Co. B—missing.
Ord.-Sergt. John Mocritzky, Co. C—right eye.
Geo. Irah, Co. C—both legs.
Morris Heisch, Co. C—arm.
John Winkle, Co. C.
Levy Solomon, Co. C—arm.
Joseph Zanadski, Co. C.
Ord.-Sergt. Peter Lee, Co. D—right hand.
Corp. John Allen, Co. D—missing.
Corp. Patrick Sharkey, Co. D—thigh, missing.
Corp. John Eagan, Co. D—leg.
Corp. John Sullivan, Co. D—knee.
John Byers, Co. D—thigh.
Sylvester Collins, Co. D—abdomen.
Orlis Howard, Co. D.
Barney McBride, Co. D—both legs.
Geo. Reese, Co. D—mouth.
Peter Sinclair, Co. D—hand.
James Smith, Co. D—severely, missing.
Herman Smith, Co. D—arm.
Philip Keogh, Co. D—leg.
Hugh Murphy, Co. D—missing.
Sergt. John Leonhard, Co. F—mortally.
Sergt. Joseph Hart, Co. F—hand.
Corp. Richard Trevor, Co. F—leg.
Thos. Fritz, Co. F—head.
Phillip Stryker, Co. F—arm.
Chas. Thompson, Co. F—shoulder.
Chas. Unglenx, Co. F—missing.
Jo. Voght, Co. F—missing.
Fred. Gimmerling, Co. F—hand.
Henry Hammons, Co. F—missing.
Christ. Ran, Co. F—missing.
Corp. Ed. Cunningham, Co. G—neck.
Corp. G. Jotry, Co. G—hand.
Tim. Foley, Co. G—arm.
Jas. Henry, Co. G—shoulder.
J. Mawney, Co. G—shoulder.
Wm. Bates, Co. G—slight.
Rich. Granville, Co. G—arm.
John Fielding, Co. G—leg.
Thos. George, Co. G—hand.
J. O. Brien, Co. G—missing.
Sergt. Wm. M. Jones, Co. H—missing.
Corp. Patrick Burns, Co. H missing.
M. Hamburger, Co. H—missing.
Hermann Yelle, Co. H—slight.
John Kelly, Co. H—hand.
Isador Lindemann, Co. H—head.
Corp. Richard Leggett, Co. I—side.
J. B. Durand, Co. I—missing.
Jas. Desmond, Co. I—miss'g.
Thos. Gannon, Co. I—miss'g.
Pat. Hogan, Co. I—breast.
Alonzo Hoggins, Co. I—shoulder.
James Kelly, Co. I—face and breast.
Jos. McCulkin, Co. I—eye.
Jas. McMahon, Co. I—neck.
Thos. McNamara, Co. I—side.
Ed. Oliver, Co. I—missing.
Chas. Roberts, Co. I.
Frank Shanley, Co. I—hip.
John Sheehan, Co. I—miss'g.

RECAPITULATION.

| | Killed. | Wounded. |
|---|---|---|
| Officers | 1 | 4 |
| Men | 16 | 83 |
| Total | 17 | 87 |

Of which 23 are missing.

FRANK JONES,
Adjutant Thirty-first New-York Vols.

### List of Patients in Chesapeake Hospital, July 12.

Asa Carkhilff, teamster, Q. M. Dep't—fever.
Joseph Brown, Co. D, 6th U. S. Cav.—inter. fever.
J. M. Weeks, Co. E, 11th Virginia—sick.
John Leitch, musician, 9th Mass.—wound of head.
James Duneith, Co. K, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry—nervous fever.
H. Miller, Co. K, 6th Penn. Cav.—typhoid fever.
Wm. Barr, U. S. Telegraph—typhoid fever.
Capt. D. P. Bailey, Co. K, 13th North Carolina—wound in shoulder.
David Orr, Co. F, 16th Massachusetts—contusion.
J. F. McManus, Co. F, 70th New-York—debility.
N. Nicely, Co. K, 5th Penn. Vols.—wounded in finger.
J. Sheppart, Co. H, 5th Penn. Vols.—wounded.
David Hawk, Co. B, 5th Penn. Vols.—wounded.
C. K. Fisher, Co. I, 1st Maine—typhoid fever.
James Tate, Co. A, 12th U.S. Inf.—gunshot wound.
J. E. Booth, Co. N, 1st California—gunshot wound.
T. D. Boone, Co. D, 3d Pennsylvania—fever.
John Baglee, Co. G, 4th United States Infantry.
P. Cary, Co. K, 5th New-York—intermittent fever.
W. S. Jones, Co. I, 10th Mass.—gunshot wound.
J. M. Wadsworth, Co. A, 1st Massachusetts—fever.
Chas. F. Richardson, Co. F, 71st N. Y.—wounded.
John B. Gough, Co. F, 10th Mass.—rheumatism.
L. H. Stark, Co. E, 10th Mass.—rheumatism.
James Smith, Co. I, 2d Maine—wounded.
M. Deehan, Co. I, 2d Maine—wounded.
Thomas Hasset, Co. G, 12th U. S. Infantry—gunshot wound.
Chas. G. Brown, Co. E, 12th U. S. Infantry—gunshot wound.
John C. Gray, Co. B, 8th Pennsylvania Reserve—gunshot wound.
J. J. Hickey, Co. F, 73d New-York.
Chas. Coon, Co. D, 81st New-York—rheumatism.
James Murray, Co. A, 63d New-York.
George L. E. Ward, Co. I, 5th New-York.
William E. Phillips, Co. G, 14th U. S. Infantry—wound in head.
M. Brisan, Co. E, 6th U. S. Infantry—wound in leg.
James Brady, Co. C, 3d U. S. Infantry—gunshot wound.
Richard Scott, Co. G, 2d U. S. Infantry—gunshot wound.
Thomas Power, Co. C, 2d U. S. Infantry—gunshot wound.
Sergeant Frederick Hare, Co. B, 2d U. S. Infantry—gunshot wound.
Corp. J. J. Beach, Co. C, 2d U. S. Infantry—gunshot wound.
Thomas Davis, Co. H, 62d Penn.—int. fever.
W. H. Bosworth, Co. C, 18th Mass.—debility.
J. H. Durgin, Co. F, 3d Maine.
W. H. Warner, Co. E, 2d Rhode Island.
Patrick Garrie, Co. I, 9th Massachusetts.
Isaac King, Co. D, 3d N. J.—wounded in shoulder.
John H. Mell, Co. —, 42d Pennsylvania.
David Donner, Co. K, 3d N. J.—internal wound.
Fred. A. Perry, Co. —, 42d Penn.—gunshot wound.
H. G. Wolf, Co. —, 42d Penn.—gunshot wound.
N. Y. Jones, Co. —, 42d Penn.—gunshot wound.
Sam. Reed, Co. H, 62d Penn.—conval., fever.
Pat Carr, Co. —, 42d Penn.—gunshot wound.
M. C. Turnbull, Co. F, 8th Illinois—sprain.
T. Davenport, Co. K, 83d Penn.—gunshot wound.
C. McCracken, Co. B, 83d Pennsylvania—debility.
M. Devinney, Co. G, 9th Penn.—typhoid fever.
G. Winal, Co. —, 1st Penn.—gunshot wound.
James Smith, Co. D, 4th Penn.—gunshot wound.
S. Steward, Co. F, 2d Penn. Res.—gunshot wound.
E. Cleveland, Co. C, 22d Mass.—died, July 2.
C. Sullivan, Co. I, 9th Mass.—gunshot wound.
R. B. Anderson, Co. C, 1st Berdan—fever.
Adam Orfen, Co. K, 87th New-York—rheumatism.
L. Vieriot, Co. I, 55th New-York—gunshot wound.
C. Claudelle, Co. I, 55th N. Y.—bayonet in thigh.
Paine Stephens, Co. I, 55th New-York—dysentery.
Sergt. A. J. Pearson, Co. I, 17th N. Y.—gunshot.
B. Cowes, Co. K, 14th N. Y.—gunshot wound.
Wm. Morris, Co. B, 12th N. Y.—gunshot wound.
H. Hassan, Co. G, 13th N. Y.—gunshot wound.
Wm. Vredenburgh, Co. B, 5th N. Y.—malingering.
Jas. Costello, Co. G, 14th U. S. Inf.—gunshot.
D. Welch, Co. C, 14th U. S. Inf.—herr. intestine.
P. Conner, Co. F, 2d U. S. Inf.—gunshot wound.
G. Osterman, Co. E, 3d U. S. Inf.—gunshot wound.
J. Enright, Co. H, 3d U. S. Inf.—gunshot wound.
R. Miller, Co. K, 3d U. S. Inf.—gunshot wound.
J. Cattel, Co. F, 3d U. S. Inf.—gunshot wound.
T. D. Mower, Co. K, 1st Mich.—gunshot wound.
J. Gaspario, Co. C, 11th Penn. Cav.—typhus fever.
Surgeon E. F. M. Eisenlord, 7th New-York—typhoid fever.
Lieut. R. B. Clark, Co. C, 87th N. Y.—hernia.
J. K. Charles, Co. A, 104th Pennsylvania—diarrhœa.
John Sale, Co. F, 8th Pennsylvania—diarrhœa.
Serg. J. F. Haslee, Co. K, 93d Penn.—rheumatism.
Serg. Patrick Douney, Co. K, 96th Penn.—diarrhœa.
Serg. Isaac N. Trollinger, Co. D, 103d Pennsylvania—rheumatism.
Serg. M. O. Mary, Co. I, 1st U. S. Art.—interm. fev.
Serg. E. Gowing, Co. K, 8th Penn. Cav.—debility.
Corp. L. F. Miller, Co. C, 5th Wis.—paralysis.
Lewis Golke, Co. C, 5th Wisconsin—debility.
George Georges, teamster—typhoid fever.
Ebenezer Canfield, Co. G, 6th Wis.—diarrhœa.
Horace H. Knapp, Co. F, 10th Mass.—rheumatism.
David S. Gray, Co. B, 6th Vermont—typhoid fever.
John Downs, Co. A, 3d New-Jersey—diarrhœa.
Corp. N. L. Smith, Co. C, 1st Long Island—fever.
Salmon Drew, Co. G, 1st Long Island—diarrhœa.
Theo. S. Dobbs, Co. H, 5th New-York—sun stroke.
John Meyersburgh, Co. D, 5th N. Y.—typhus fever.
James S. Barrs, Co. I, 15th New-York—debility.
George Dorson, Co. E, 36th New-York—diarrhœa.
H. Odell, Co. H, 49th Mew-York—diarrhœa.
Robert King, Co. K, 87th New-York—typhoid fever.
R. B. Clark, Co. C, 87th New-York—debility.
R. Dinsmore, Co. D, 81st New-York—rheumatism.
R. Lenfer, Co. G, 93d New-York—rheumatism.
Herbert H. Bayman, Co. F, 93d Penn.—rheumatism.
W. B. Nelson, Co. K, 95th Pennsylvania—diarrhœa.
Bradford Slater, Co. K, 49th New-York—fever.
W. M. Alexander, Co. C, 33d New-York—fever.
Daniel Blatchley, Co. C, 96th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Patrick Lapattet, Co. I, 1st New-York—fever.
I. H. Foster, Co. D. Palmetto, S. C.—gunshot wound.
R. P. Perry, Co. H, 24th Virginia—gunshot wound.
Samuel Terry, Co. A, 24th Va.—gunshot wound.
Alex. Jones, Co. F, 18th N. C.—gunshot wound.
Alex. Craig, Co. A, 2d Arkansas—gunshot wound.
W. A. Brown, Co. A, 49th Georgia—gunshot wound.
P. Catterton, Co. E, 7th Virginia—gunshot in leg.
Walter C. Hinton, Co. C, 10th Ala.—gunshot wound.
N. Lovins, Co. I, 10th Alabama—gunshot wound.
M. Burke, Co. C, 7th Tenn.—gunshot wound.
C. L. Witherspoon, Co. C, Hampton Legion—gunshot in leg.
Franklin Carver, Co. H, 7th Va.—gunshot wound.
Clement Arnold, Co. B, 14th Ga.—gunshot in thigh.

## PRISONERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Salisbury, N. C., Wednesday, June 25, 1862.

The following prisoners of war have died within the last few days in the hospital within the inclosure. The friends of the deceased persons may in this way receive the sad intelligence. There are now some fifty-nine cases of sickness in the hospital, and arrangements have been made to supply them with some of the necessaries of a sick room. The Chaplains, in turn, visit the hospital twice or thrice a day, and have received some $80 by subscription made by the officers, to purchase medicine, eggs, chickens, milk, berries, &c., &c.:

Died, June 20, 1862, George B. Gamble, 104th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Co. E—typhoid fever.

Died, June 21, 1862, J. Schwarts, 104th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Co. E—typhoid fever.

Died, June 24, A. Henel, 16th Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Co. D—typhoid fever.

Died, June 24, 1862, W. Breden, citizen prisoner, Western Virginia, Rockingham County—typhoid fever.

### LIST OF PRISONERS

Taken May 31 and June 1, in engagements near Richmond, *not* including the wounded, and at present held as prisoners of war, at Salisbury, N. C.:

Eli Anderson, 3d Ohio.
Corp. William Anderson, Co. K, 1st New-York.
J. Archibald, Co. F, 25th N. Y.
Sergt. Don P. Alverez, Co. D, 55th New-York.
Corp. Jacob Alkin, Co. H, 36th Ohio.
A. G. Ault, Co. E, 36th Ohio.
H. M. Amendt, Co. C, 103d Pa.
L. S. Allen, Co. D, 100th N. Y.
A. Anderson, Co. E, 100th N. Y.
P. B. Bobo, Co. K, 73d Ohio.
G. W. Burg, Co. F, 73d Ohio.
Jno. Bruin, Co. E, 25th N. Y.
Corporal Hugh Berry, Co. K, 16th Michigan.
John Burns, Co. H, 5th U. S. Cavalry.
J. J. Barry, Co. A, 13th Pa.
Capt. Thomas G. Baker, Co. C, 87th New-York.
Wm. Boozer, cook, Co. B, 52d Pennsylvania.
Chas. G. Buckner, Co. D, 102d Penn.
Jas. Beatty, Co. C, 85th Pa.
Thos. Best, Co. E, 61st Pa.
Thos. Baker, Co. B, 61st Pa.
N. H. Briggs, Co. B, 85th N. Y.
Alex. Blakely, Co. I, 98th New-York.
Matthias Brohl, Co. A, 5th Michigan.
J. Burkeholder, Co. K, 61st Pennsylvania.
Thomas C. Blaisdenn, Co. F. 11th Maine.
Capt. M. Bailey, Co. E, 100th New-York.
Corporal C. Bickel, Co. E, 104th Pennsylvania.
Sgt. J. Ballard, Co. I, 3d Maine.
G. W. Beard, Co. A, 53d Penn.
I. H. Boyer, Co. A, 53d Penn.
M. Brown, Co. H, 100th N. Y.
A. Barkle, Co. K, 100th N. Y.
H. Craig, Co. E, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
G. Cunningham, Co. A, 5th U. S. Cavalry.
M. N. Cowles, Co. C, 55th Ohio.
R. Carpenter, Co. K, 73d Ohio.
W. K. Collins, Co. K, 73d Ohio.
C. R. Chamboe, Co. K, 1st Ohio Cavalry.
B. Clark, Co. H, 1st Mich. Cavalry.
W. Cain, Co. O. 28th Penn.
W. H. Connell, 29th Ohio.
Corp. H. H. Carr, Co. F, 5th Ohio.
H. G. Campbell, Co. E, 104th Pennsylvania.
Jas. Connelly, Co. K, 63d Pa.
Henry Curb, Co. K, 96th N. Y.
Henry Cahn, Co. F, 100th N. Y.
F. C. Coleman, Co. A, 85th New-York.
J. Chelson, Co. E, 100th N. Y.
L. Connelly, Co. F, 52d Penn.
Samuel Clareidy, Co. F, 5th Michigan.
John Calkens, Co. K, 3d Mich.
Jessee Coon, Co. K, 3d Mich.
A. V. Burlingham, Co. I, 73d Ohio.
R. Bond, Co. K, 73d Ohio.
G. W. Bowersot, Co. O, 28th Pa.
E. Baker, Co. O, 28th Pa.
J. E. Brown, Co. D, 12th Ohio.
J. H. Baker, Co. D, 12th Ohio.
A. H. Barr, Co. D, 5th Conn.
J. F. Banks, Co. E, 13th Ind.
D. Bearinger, Co. E, 29th Ohio.
L. Becker, Co. E, 28th Ohio.
J. Brown, Co. F, 25th N. Y.
J. Breeze, Co. F, 25th N. Y.
W. Byrne, Co. E, 25th N. Y.
Francis M. Brown, Co. E, 104th Pennsylvania.
E. H. Beck, Co. E, 104th Pa.
Corporal Jerome Buck, Co. E, 104th Pennsylvania.
Daniel E. Busy, Co. E, 104th Pennsylvania.
Dan'l E. Bessy, Co. C, 96th New-York.
Andrew E. Bigsby, Co. C, 96th New-York.
Geo. Bryce, Co. H, 96th [illegible]
Jas. Bell, Co. H, 56th N. Y.
Theo. Bisby, Co. E, [illegible] New-York.
Sergeant Robt. Brady, Co. D, 11th Maine.
Sergeant A. F. Bassett, Co. D, 11th Maine.
John Brookman, Co. D, 100th New-York.
Samuel Burgess, Co. E, 100th New-York.
L. H. Butler, Co. A, 105th Pa.
Wm. Backler, Co. G, 52d N. Y.
Robert Burnett, Co. D, 102d Pennsylvania.
Jas. Bell, Co. B, 93d Penn.
V. Canhener, Co. I, 8th Ohio.
W. Crossy, Co. F, 25th N. Y.
Sgt. B. Curran, Co. F, 25th N. Y.
Lieut. S. Cuscader, Co. D, 52d Penn.
S. W. Cooper, Co. C, 61st Penn.
H. Cline, Co. G, 93d Penn.
L. Carbino, Co. A, 92d N. Y.
De W. Clinton, Co. D, 92d N. Y.
F. Cleany, 7th N. Y. Artil.
L. Cooney, Co. E, 98th N. Y.
W. Cartright, Co. I, 100th N. Y.
B. Curtis, Co. I, 98th N. Y.
T. Caughlin, Co. C, 100th N. Y.
Lieut. E. M. Croll, Co. E, 104th Penn.
S. Clements, Co. E, 104th Penn.
E. Cramer, Co. E, 104th Penn.
P. Coyle, Co. E, 104th Penn.
J. Dean, Co. F, 25th N. Y.
Reuben Dan, Co. B, 101st Pa.
J. Donohoe, Serg't, Co. D, 85th Pennsylvania.
Geo. W. Dawson, Capt., Co. C, 61st Pennsylvania.
T. B. Dick, Co. I, 61st Penn.
H. Deacon, Co. I, 61st Penn.
C. H. Dye, Corp., Co. H, 100th New-York.
Peter Delaney, Co. F, 61st Pa.
Jas. Deveraeux, Co. E, 104th Pennsylvania.

Wm. Cobb, Co. I, 3d Mich.
E. D. Cilly, Serg't, Co. C, 5th New-Hampshire.
R. C. Chase, Co. G, 5th N.H.
Thos. Clark, Serg't, Co. A, 53d Pennsylvania.
Jas. M. Crawford, Co. H, 53d Pennsylvania.
W. T. Cary, Co. F, 61st Pa.
Harry Duncan, Co. N, 1st Ohio Cavalry.
Thos. Delancy, Co. N, 25th New-York.
Corp J. R. Dakin, Co. D, 11th Maine.
Corp. N. H. Drake, Co. A, 3d Michigan.
Henry Drake, Co. D, 92d N.Y.
Phil. Dahl, Co. I, 98th N.Y.
Jas. Davis, Co. K, 63d Pa.
Wm. H. Dill, Co. H, 11th Me.
Corp. D. M. Dill, Co. H, 11th Maine.
J. C. Dalton, Co. C, 3d Me.
E. F. English, Co. B, 1st Connecticut Cavalry.
Henry Eagleston, Co. D, 62d Ohio.
F. W Emmerson, Co. G, 2d Maine.
Wm. Evans, Co. G, 25th N.Y.
Lorenzo Evans, Co. K, 85th New-York.
Chester Ellis, Co. G, 85th New-York.
Conrad Elf, Co. C. 104th Pa.
W. C. Edmundson, Co. I, 31st Pennsylvania.
Sergt. M. Friday, Co. F, 100th New-York.
B. Fishbach, Co. F, 100th NY
Wm. P. Fritchman, Co. E, 105th Pennsylvania.
C. Fariar, Co. G, 92d N.Y.
T. Fowler, Co. H, 92d N.Y.
Jas. Forder, Co. I, 92d N.Y.
Jno. Galvin, Co. K, 1st NYC
W. H. Glazier, Co. O. 28th Pa
E. George, Co. F, 5th Ohio.
H. D. Gilmore, Co. G, 2d Me.
P. Garrett, Co. C, 25th N.Y.
Amos Gavitt, Co. C, 25th NY
Corp. Wm. A. Gillmore, Co. F, 36th Ohio.
Wm. Greenwald, Co. F, 13th Pennsylvania.
Jno. Gormley, Co. I, 23d Pa.
Geo. A. Garson, Co. G, 93d Pa
Sergt.-Maj. G. A. Guernsey, 93d Pennsylvania.
J. A. Glise. Co. E, 104th Pa.
V. Greenleaf, Co. I, 12th Pa.
A. Huff, 1st Cavalry, Mich.
S. H. Huntley, Co. A, 1st Cavalry, Michigan.
Sergt. L. Hattaway, Co. C, 7th Massachusets.
Sergt. John Hurch, Co. F, 28th Ohio.
Sergt. J. Hazler, Co. I, 25th New-York.
John Hilliner, Co. G, 1st Cavalry, New-York.
W. B. Howard, Co. E, 2d Massachusets.
J. Harper, Co. I, 8th Ohio.
John Henderson, Co. G, 25th New-York.
J. Hill, Co. C, 25th N.Y.
Capt. B. B. Harris, Co. K, 25th New-York.
J. Hedden, Co. C, 25th N.Y.
J. W. Hampton, Co. C, 36th Ohio.
Eli Hanning, Co. C, 36th Ohio.
H. Horne, Co. D, 85th Pa.
M. B. House, Co. D, 11th Me.
Chas. Hauft, Co. B, 31st Pa.
John Hassett, Co. I, 104th Pa.
O. D. Hewitt, Co. G, 92d N.Y.
John Hunt, Co. K, 81st N.Y.
A. Hagerman, Co. D, 101st Pa.
H. A. Holt, Co. A, 53d Pa.
Drummer J. Hyatt, Co. D, 52d Pennsylvania.
J. B. Hagan, Co. G, 104th Pa.
Jas. Huran, Co. B, 56th N.Y.
G. E. Handy, Co. F, 5th N.H.
D. Hollingsworth, Co. E, 1st U. S. Infantry.
Thomas Ingemeyer, Co. A, 73d Ohio.
M. K. Israel Co. C, 12th Ohio.
Corp. T. Igo, Co. F, 25th N.Y.
F. W. Jenkins, Co. D, 12th Ohio.
M. Jacobs, Co. E, 25th N.Y.
J. Klenk, Co. C, 101st Penn.
J. L. Kieth, Co. D, 63d Penn.
G. Kirkpatrick, Co. D, 63d Pennsylvania.
H. Kirkpatrick, Co. A, 105th Pennsylvania.
S. Killer, Co. E, 64th N.Y.
T. Cain, Co. D, 40th N.Y.
J. Lase, Co. E, 25th Ohio.
J. Lawley, Co. F, 5th Ohio.
F. Le Vallois, Co. K, 25th New-York.
F. Le Valle, Co. K, 25th N.Y.
J. Lynch, Co. F, 25th N.Y.
W. Leonard, Co. G, 25th New-York
G. W. Love, Co. F, 36th Ohio
J. Levery, Co. G, 100th N.Y.
J. Lobin, Co. A, 81st N.Y.
M. Lincoln, Co. A, 100th N.Y.
J. J. Lee, Co. K, 57th N.Y.
J. Lorimer, Co. E, 105th Penn
Serg't J. D. Mills, Co. K, 73d Ohio.
Rice Morrison, Co. K, 73d O.
Geo. Mull, Co. H, 14th Ind.
C. Maxwell, Co. M, 28th Pa.
Alb't Miles, Co. O, 28th Pa.
Joe McCreary, Co. D, 12th O.
D. M. Merrill, Co. F, 5th O.
T. Mullin, Co. D, 17th N.Y.
E. McAurie, Co. G, 25th N.Y.
Pat Maher, Co. B, 25th N.Y.
Mike Maley, Co. G, 25th N.Y.
G. McKnight, Co. F, 25th N.Y.
J McLoge, Co. C, 25th N.Y.
M. Murphey, Co. K, 25th N.Y.
B. McGowan, Co. K, 25th N.Y.
P. McMade, Co. C, 25th N.Y.
J. Martin, Co. G, 25th N.Y.
Jas. McGuire, Co. K, 61st Pa.
Jas. McDonald, Co. F, 63d Pa.
Corp. J. Milligan, Co. F, 63d Pennsylvania.
A. McArthur, Co. C, 96th N.Y.
C. M. Monroe, Co. C, 96th NY.
J. J. Mary, Co. B, 85th N.Y.
J. Mannis, Co. A, 98th N.Y.
J. Marcellus, Co. H, 96th N.Y.
T. McInery, Co. B, 56th N.Y.
S. B. Mills, Co. E, 100th N.Y.
F. Munikin, Co. F, 100th N.Y.
E. Miller, Co. K, 100th N.Y.
J. Mungold, Co. F, 100th N.Y.
Mike Metcalf, Co. A, 1st N.Y.
J. McKayn, Co. H, 105th Pa.
H. J. Moore, Co. H, 11th Me.
A. McDonald, Co. F, 63d Pa.
J. McCurdy, Co. F, 63d Pa.
R. McClary, Co. B, 103d Pa.
J. McWalter, Co. C, 11th Me.
M. McGinty, Co. D, 40th N.Y.
R. McCoy, Co. I, 64th N.Y.
T. Overlock, Co. B. 11th Me.
L. C. Phillips, Co. K, 79 Pa.
G. Putnam, Co. F, 25th N.Y.
Ed. Plunkett, Co. F, 25th N.Y.
C. Proctor, Co. C, 92d N.Y.
B. E. Prescott, Co. A, 85th N.Y.
Sergt. O. Parsons, Co. D, 68th Penn.
A. Phillips, Co. B, 85th N.Y.
Jno. Price, Co. E, 104th Pa.
J. Patterson, Co. C, 96th N.Y.
N. Pentuor, Co. F, 100th N.Y.
Corp. N. E. Powers, Co. A, 10th Mass.
F. Penor, Co. E, 100th N.Y.
Corp. W. W. Peters. Co. D, 63d Penn.
Corp. John Phillips, Co. A, 93d Penn.
W. Rickets, Co. E, 104th Pa.
Corp. W. H. Robinson, Co. C, 61st Penn.
A. Ray, Co. C, 96th N.Y.
J. Roue, Co. D, 100th N.Y.
H. Repsone, Co. F, 100th N.Y.
E. C. Rich, Co. F, 100th N.Y.
F. Reynolds, Co. H, 105th Pa.
E. Ringwood, Co. F. 81st N.Y.
F. G. Ryan, Co. C, 104th Pa.
Sergt. J. L. Raymond, Co. G, 66th N.Y.
E. C. Richards, Co. C, 61st N.Y.
J. R. Skidmon, Co. D, 1st Ohio Cav.
A. D. Stewart, Co. B, 53d Ohio.
T. Stoker, Co. B, 3d Ohio.
W. Shroder, Co. F, 73d Ohio.
J. G. Smith, Co. L, 5th N.Y.
G. Snyder, Co. O, 28th Penn.
J. M. Salkeld, Co. O, 28th Pa.
Corp. P. D. Swartly, Co. B, 104th Penn.
G. H. Sutherland, Co. B, 92d N.Y.
J. Schaifer, Co. E, 36th N.Y.
1st Lieut. L. Smith, Co. D, 96th N.Y.
John Swartz, 104th Penn.
J. Schwartz, Co. F, 28th O.
H. R. Smith, Co. I, 63d Penn.
C. Shay, Co. E, 104th Penn.
Corp. W. Sigenfous, Co. E, 104th Penn.
H. Schrook, Co. E, 104th Penn.
L. Shellenberger, Co. E, 104th Penn.
B. B. South, Co. E, 104th Penn.
J. Scampman, Co. E, 104th Penn.
E. J. Smith, Co. E, 104th Penn.
R. Strickland, Co. D, 11th Me.
I. Stevens, Co. D, 40th N.Y.
F. Stillwell, Co. I, 40th N.Y.
C. Sherpell, Co. K, 81st N.Y.
H. Skean, Co. A, 53d Penn.
M. Strickland, Co. E, 53d Pa.
Corp. J. E. Sergeant, 87th N.Y.
Chaplain R. W. Stockton, 61st Penn.
M. Schriver, Co. A, 61st N.Y.
C. Smith, Co. E, 1st U.S. Inf.
J. Swarthout, Co. E, 85th N.Y.
C. Steele, Co. D, 84th Penn.
J. Thompson, Co. D, 17th N.Y.
J. Trimble, Co. F, 25th N.Y.
Corp. C. W. Trott, Co. I, 11th Maine.
L. F. Utley, Co. E, 60th N.Y.
M. Vanzant, Co. F, 5th Ohio.
P. Van Kovenberg, Co. E, 25th N.Y.
J. Vesey, Co. G, 36th N.Y.
F. White, Co. O, 28th Penn.
C. Wolf, Co. D, 1st Ohio.
J. F. Wutly, Co. G, 29th O.
J. Watson, Co I, 29th Penn.
U. Wood, Co. F, 12th Ohio.
James Watson, sailor.

Chas. Darrah, Co. E, 104th Pennsylvania.
Francis Deshaw, Co. E, 104th Pennsylvania.
A. K. Dewolf, Corp., Co. H, 52d Pennsylvania.
Wm. Diller, Co. D, 100th N.Y.
Moses Darl, Co. H, 96th N.Y.
Thos. Davis, Co. I, 98th N.Y.
John Donohoe, Co. E, 100th New-York.
N. J. DeMorth, Co. F, 100th New-York.
Corp. Wm W. Eastman, Co. A, 5th New-Hampshire.
E. T. Emmerson, Co. C, 11th Maine.
C. Estep, Co. F, 55th Pa.
Sergt. N. B. Freeman, Co. C, 1st Conn. Cavalry.
Henry J. Faye, Co. C, 55th Ohio.
J. Y. Funk, Co. O, 28th Pa.
Geo. Frank, Co. G, 25th N.Y.
Thos Fitzgerald, Co E. 25th New-York.
E. Fuller, Co. D, 9th Mass.
A. Flint, Co. K, 85th N.Y.
F. U. Forman, Co. E, 3d Mich.
Frank Flocaire, Co. E. 104th Pennsylvania.
John Fisher, Co. E, 104th Pa.
John Formash, Co. E, 104th Pennsylvania,
Aaron Ferl, Co. E, 104th Pa.
William Forman, Co. E, 104th Pennsylvania.
Geo. Fralic. Co. H, 56th N.Y.
Sergt. C. F. Gardner, Co. G, 100th New-York.
Chas. B. Gamble, Co. E, 104th Pennsylvania.
J. D. Gillie, Co. D. 100th NY
J. Growler, Co. E, 100th NY
Corp. Aug. Geibler, Co. F, 100th New-York.
F. Griswold, Co. H, 92d N.Y
H. Grund, Co. E, 100th N.Y.
Wm. Gregory, Co. C, 105th Pa
Chas. D. Goldsmith, Co. I, 56th New-York.
Sergt. Albert Gilbert, Co. B, 93d Pennsylvania.
C. L. Gieger, Co. A, 53d Pa.
Richd. Gable, Co. A, 53d Pa.
H. E. Gardner, Co. C, 11th Me
S. R. Green, Co. A, 5th N.H.
J. Goodshaw, Co. A, 53d Pa.
Geo. Glodell, drum'r, 61st Pa
John Graham, Co. C, 87th New-York.
J. Hunsinger, Co. G. 100 N.Y.
J. Hanky, Co. B, 103d Pa.
C. G. Hank, Co. D, 61st Pa.
Frank Hood, Co. D, 61st Pa.
Ed. Hughes, Co. D, 25th Pa.
Corp. S. Hawley, Co. C, 98th New-York.
E. Haines, Co. G, 100th N.Y.
J. G. Hurlbert, Co. C. 98th New-York.
H. Hottendort, Co. D, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
D. Harr, Co. E, 104th Penn.
E. Heisler, Co. E, 104th Pa.
E. J. Hollis, Co. I, 31st Pa.
Wm. Hazletyne, Co. C, 96th New-York.
A. Henal, Co. D, 100th N.Y.
D. Hibbett, Co. H, 96th N.Y.
J. Holp, Co. H, 56th N.Y.
B. Hulburt, Co. E, 100th N.Y.
P. Hayne, Co. E, 100th N.Y.
Geo. Hannold, Co. E, 100th New-York.
A. Harly, Co. F, 100th N.Y.
Samuel Joy, Co. B, 98th N.Y.
Wm. James, Co. H, 52d N.Y.
Corp. W. H. Johnson, Co. G, 81st New-York.
J. Johnson, Co. C, 13th Pa.
Corp. M. M. Janes, Co. I, 3d Maine.
W. P. Johnson, Co. A, 53d Pa.
J. J. Jones, Co. E, 81st N.Y
P. Kenner, Co. I, 7th Ohio
P. Kendrick, Co. G, 25th N.Y.
J. Kennedy, Co. B, 25th N.Y.
Team'r H. Ketcham, 81st N.Y.
T. Kane, Co. G, 100th N.Y.
J. D. Kay, Co. F, 81st N.Y.
H. Kohl, Co. E, 104th Pa.
P. Knoll, Co. E, 104th Pa.
F. Killgore, Co. H, 105th Pa.
W. H. Klipper, Co. H, 101st Pa.
J. Kokler, Co. F, 100 N.Y.
F. Kamper, Co F, 100th N.Y.
2d Lieut. T. Lynch, Co. E, 100th New-York.
L. Lougenous, Co. E, 104th Pennsylvania.
J. Lougenous, Co. E, 104th Pennsylvania.
Jas. Levingood.
Corp. F. Lehman, Co. E, 104th Pennsylvania.
A. Liebler, Co. E, 104th Pennsylvania.
A. Laroe, Co. C, 96th N.Y.
J. H. Layden, Co. B, 1st N.Y.
E. Linahan, Co. F, 1st U.S. Infantry.
Corp. M. B. Loux, Co. D, 105th Pennsylvania.
P. McGlone. Co. K, 2d Ohio Cavalry.
T. M. Mason, Co. G, 3d Ohio.
R. Luegrow, Co. H, 90th New-York.
Wm. Miles, Co. K, 23d Pa.
J. McAnally, Co. G, 104th Pa.
W. Merriman, Co. C, 61st Pa.
J. Meyers. Co. B. 85th N.Y
Corp. H. Moore, Co. I, 85th N.Y.
P. Morgan, Co. I, 100th N.Y.
Joe Minor, Co. G, 92d N.Y.
S. Manning, Co. C, 98th N.Y.
W. L. Mundell, Co. D, 3d Mich
Lieut. M. J. McCarter, Co. G, 93d Pa.
T. McEwen, Co. C, 98th N.Y.
C. McGlatherty, Co. E, 104th Pa.
J. Montgomery, Co. E, 104th Pa.
Geo. H. Morgan, Co. E, 104th Pa.
Wm. McIntyre, Co. E, 104th Pa.
C. Miller, Co. A, 5th N.Y.
Sergt. Macholze, Co. D, 5th N.Y.
G. McKoy, Co. D, 5th N.J.
F. A. McElhany, Co. C, 64th N.Y.
Corp. C. H. Munson. Co. B, 85th N.Y.
J. Mullaney, Co. E, 92d N.Y.
J. Nary, Co. F. 81st N.Y.
1st Sergt. J. A. Newell, Co. D, 100th N.Y.
G. Neiteman, Co. E, 1st L. I.
T. O'Brian, Co. E. 61st Pa.
J. O'Donnell, Co. C, 61st Pa.
O. S. Oaks, Co. G, 10th Mass.
Ord. Sergt. J. Osborne, Co. H, 105th Pa.
Daniel O'Drien, Co. H, 81st N.Y.
G. J. Porter, Co. C, 81st N.Y.
J. C. Pennington, Co. C, 61st N.Y.
Jas. Parker, Co. E, 85th N.Y.
Jos. Runnels, Co. K, 73d Ohio.
J. L. Riple, Co. E, 39th Ill.
S. Reynard, Co. O, 28th Pa.
T. Rohnett, Co. E, 2d Ohio Cv
L. Riley, Co. G, 25th N.Y.
M. W. Riegan, Co. E, 25 N.Y.
T. Ryan, Co. K, 25th N.Y.
G. A. Randall, Co. A, 85 N.Y.
P. Ragley, Co. K, 98th Pa.
Sergt. Albert Reader, Co. F, 61st Penn.
Wm. Robbins, Co. C, 104th Pa.
Robt. Ross, Co. B, 61st Penn.
P. Reynolds, Co. A, 92d N.Y.
David Roach, 1st N.Y. Art.
J. R. Stevens, Co. E, 2d Ohio Cavalry.
J. K. Sours, Co. I, 29th Ohio.
C. G. Smith, Co. N, 1st Ohio Cavalry.
S. N. Stokes. Co. K, 39th Ill.
H. A. Scovill, Co. H, 30th Ohio.
H. Schuabe, Co. E, 28th Ohio.
J. W. Schmidt, Co. G, 23d Ohio.
J. Smellsby, Co. H, 28th Ohio.
P. Sullivan, 25th N.Y.
S. Sandy, Co. K, 25th N.Y.
T. Sherry, Co. F, 25th N.Y.
G. Silsby, Co. E, 25th N.Y.
M. Stokes, Co. G, 62d N.Y.
W. Sanders, Co. B, 2d Ohio Cavalry.
J. Slock, Co. B, 2d Ohio Cav.
Maj. G. F. Smith, 61st Penn.
D. L. Simms. Co. F, 61st Pa.
Ezra Smith, Co. E, 52d Pa.
T. Scarborough, Co. E, 104th Penn.
A Scherer, Co. A, 31st Penn.
J. Smith, Co. K, 87th N.Y.
S. Spalding, Co. C, 96th N.Y.
L. W. Sibley, Co. C, 96th N.Y.
C. Sharrow, Co. H, 96th N.Y.
Corp. J. L. Schegel. Co. E, 100th N.Y.
B. Smith, Co. E, 100th N.Y.
P. Sherman, Co. E, 100th N.Y.
H. Shank, Co. F, 100th N.Y.
H. Sherman, Co. D, 11th Me.
W. Sherman, Co. D, 11th Me.
D. Swanson, Co. E, 5th Mich.
E. Spooner, Co. A, 100th N.Y.
J. W. Smith, Co. F, 105th Penn.
D. Shurtleff, Co. K, 101st Penn.
T. Toole, Co. B, 25th N.Y.
O. Tierans, Co G, 25th N.Y
E. A. Tyler, Co. C, 85th N.Y
F. W. Towl, Co. H, 11th Me.
B. Titus, Co. F, 81st N.Y.
S. C. Thompson, Co. B, 100th New-York.
C. Tyscroe, Co. E, 104th Pa.
J. Troiyer, Co. E, 104th Pa.
H. Taylor, Co. C, 67th N.Y.
H. Theysohn, Co. H, 56th N.Y.
L. Trins, Co. E, 100th N.Y.
R. Thompson, Co. E, 61st Pa.
L. Toney, Co. D, 100th N.Y.
J. D. Taney, Co. A, 53d Pa.
C. W. Wagner. Co. E, 25th N.Y.
E. Wyer, Co. F, 11th Maine.
J. B. Wilson, Co. A, 103d Pa.
E. Wetmore, Co. B, 85th N.Y.
W. W. Wright, Co. H, 100th N.Y.
Jas. L. Wetter, Co. E, 85th N.Y.
Sergt. Wm. Walker, Co. E, 104th Penn.
J. H. Weaver, Co. E, 104th Penn.

Sergt. Welch, Co. E, 25th N.Y.
W. J. White, Co. F, 25th N.Y.
A. Wunnop, Co. E, 104th Pa.
Sergt. G. Willeymyer, Co. I, 31st Penn.
James L. Webster, Co. I, 31st Penn.
J. F. White, Co. D, 100th N.Y.
Henry Wicker.
Corp. N. B. Waters, Co. E, 4th Me.
Jos. Woodfard, Co. E, 101st Penn.
C. Weischke, Co. D, 1st N.Y.
Corp. Wm. D. Woodruff, Co. B, 103d.
B. F. Wood, Co. C, 102d Pa.

Elias Welch, Co. E, 104th Penn.
J. Wyman, Co. E, 104th Pa.
Wm. Wilson, Co. A, 63d Pa.
J. Wever, Co. D, 3d Mich.
G. Ward, Co. D, 61st N.Y.
J. B. York, Co. H, 55th Ohio.
A. H. Youmavis, Co. F, 81st N.Y.
Sam. Young, Co. E, 104th Penn.
Robert Younglove, Co. E, 100th N.Y.
N. J. Yarrington, Co. I, 5th Mich.
M. Zimmerman, Co. E, 104th Penn.
Jos. Zahneer. Co. I, 57th Pa.
Wm. Zhor, Co. D, 100th N.Y.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

**The New Tariff—The Amended Provisions—The Law Relating to Warehouse Goods—Questions Under the New Act—The High Price of Gold and Demand Notes and its Effect on Importers.**

The new Tariff bill passed Congress last week, and having received the signature of the President is now a law. Its provisions have occasioned much uneasiness and disquietude to a large body of our merchants, whose interests are thereby affected. Since we last referred to the bill many important amendments to it have been made, by the House of Representatives, the Senate, and a Conference Committee of both bodies. We have not space to note the many alterations in the rates of duty, and can only briefly refer to the changes made in the general provisions of the bill. The bill as first reported to the House made it the duty of importers to withdraw from bonded warehouse all merchandise, paying the duties thereon, before the day on which the act should take effect. This was fixed at Aug. 1. The bill was so altered, however, as to require goods which were bonded previous to the time of the passage of the three months' warehouse law, to be withdrawn before the 1st of August, in order to escape the imposition of the new rates. Those which were deposited in store under the law referred to, are not necessarily to be withdrawn before the first of August, but may remain in store for the time for which they were originally bonded, without being subject to the additional duty. The time allowed for goods to remain in bond, under the new law, is one year, when they shall be withdrawn for consumption, and three years when they are to be exported.

These provisions are most important ones, and have had the effect to make business at the Custom-house very active of late. The provision in relation to bonded goods is much less obnoxious than in the first instance, inasmuch as the contract entered into between the importer and the Government (as far as goods imported since the act of August, 1861, went into operation) is not violated. The goods on which the duties must be paid before Aug. 1 are those which were imported one, two or three years ago, and which have been lying in warehouse since the date of their arrival. When so much time has already been allowed in which to withdraw them, it is not so hard a requirement that they should be withdrawn before the new act takes effect. There has been, since the introduction of the new bill in Congress, a general movement among the owners of this latter class of merchandise to withdraw it from bond.

Some interesting questions are likely to arise when the new act goes into effect. The following one has been propounded to us for solution: "Will the new duties be levied on goods which were bonded under the three month's law, on which the importers neglected to pay the duties before the expiration of the three month's bond?" The law of last August required "that all goods deposited in public store or bonded warehouse after this act takes effect and goes into operation, if designed for consumption in the United States, must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid, in three months after the same are deposited, and goods designed for exportation may be withdrawn, &c.; Provided that merchandise upon which the owner may have neglected to pay duties within three months from the time of its deposit may be withdrawn and entered for consumption at any time within two years of the time of its deposit, upon the payment of the legal duties, with an addition of twenty-five per centum thereto." Now, our inquirer desires to know whether, in case he has rendered himself subject to this additional twenty-five per centum, he can avail himself of the new rates, in case it be to his advantage so to do, and gain possession of his goods on payment thereof. This is a very nice point, and one the decision on which may be of considerable importance to some importers. Our explanation is as follows. Of course we do not pretend to say that the Secretary of the Treasury will coincide with us, but only give what seems to us a rational explanation.

The law we have already quoted from requires, after three months from the date of deposit have passed, that the rate of duty, together with twenty-five per cent. additional thereto be paid, before the goods can be withdrawn for consumption. Thus, if a case of opium, on which a duty of $1 per pound is levied under the law now in operation, has remained in bond longer than three months, it can only be withdrawn for consumption on payment of $1 25 per pound. This is the rate of duty collectable to-day on an article which has so remained in store. The new act requires, on certain classes of goods, a duty to be levied, collected and paid, in lieu of that formerly imposed. It would appear that importers might avail themselves of this wording, paying the new rates of duty levied on their goods, "in lieu of" the old rate, which was, as we have shown the original rate, plus twenty-five per centum thereof. Clauses of the new act other than those levying duties "in lieu of" the old ones, require rates "additional" to those heretofore imposed to be paid. Goods enumerated in these clauses, if our reasoning thus far has been correct, would be subject not only to the twenty-five per cent., but also to the "additional" rate imposed by the new act.

The high price of gold and demand notes has been very oppressive to importers who have desired to withdraw merchandise from bond, or who have had cargoes arriving during the past few weeks. When the excitement among importers was at its height, before the passage of the Tariff bill, gold suddenly rose in value to $1 17 and a fraction, while demand notes could only be obtained on payment of 8 and 10 per cent. premium. As duties must be paid either in gold or demand notes of the first issue, importers were subjected to a heavy tax in order to obtain possession of their goods.

### Board of Education.

A NEW CLERK IN THE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE—REPORTS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE—APPROPRIATION FOR A WING TO A SCHOOL-HOUSE.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening, the President in the Chair, and a bare quorum present.

The report of the Committee on Teachers in favor of the appointment of E. D. Howland as an additional clerk in the City Superintendent's office, at a salary of $800, was adopted, to take effect from the 1st of August.

Several reports of the Finance Committee were adopted, among them one authorizing the School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward to lease the church property in Eleventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, for ten years, from 1st July inst., at a rent of $1,200, for Primary School No. 23; and another directing the Comptroller to place with the City Chamberlain $150,000, subject to the draft of the Board of Education, for the payment of teachers' salaries. A special report from this Committee was presented, showing the excess of appropriations already made over the fund reserved for special appropriation, to be $37,086 36.

A resolution was adopted appropriating $3,645 for erecting a wing to school-house No. 50, in the Eighteenth Ward.

The Board adjourned to the first Wednesday in August.

### Trotting on Fashion Course—General Butler versus Rattlesnake—Mr. Bonner's Gray Mare versus Time.

One of the most amusing events in trotting annals, took place on Tuesday, on the above course. It was a match between Mr. Allen's *Gen. Butler*—which lately beat *Panic*, to wagon, in 2 minutes 28¼ seconds—and Mr. Dater's *Rattlesnake*, mile heats, in harness. The trot was announced to take place at 3 o'clock, but it was 4 before the horses came up for a start, when *Rattlesnake* had the inside place. Dan Mace, as on the previous trot, handled *Butler*, and D. Pfifer steered *Rattlesnake*. From 4 to 5½ o'clock, as petty a series of trotting finesse and manœuvering as it was ever our ill fortune to witness, took place on the part of the drivers. It was evident from the first, that Pfifer would not let *Rattlesnake* go unless he had a decided advantage at the start; and it was as evident Mace was not going to throw a chance away by giving any advantage to his antagonist; hence, one or the other would be reined in or broke up for a period of an hour and a half, to the utter disgust of the majority of an unusual field of sporting men, and New-York City and County.

Mr. Robert Bonner being, as usual, on the track, took compassion on the disappointed crowd, and for the purpose of restoring their equanimity of temper, he proposed to let Hiram Woodruff drive his hitherto unknown dappled gray mare, by *Old Star*, for the first time in public, round the Fashion track, one mile to wagon. This was, of course, hailed with delight, and expectation was on tiptoe for something extraordinary; nor was expectation disappointed, for, after driving round the course to warm up the mare, Hiram put her through her mile in the astonishingly short time of two minutes, twenty-seven seconds, having made but a short break between the quarter and the old judges' stand on the far side of the track.

| | Quar. Mile. | Half Mile. | Three-quar. Mile. | 1 Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | m. s. | m. s. | m. s. | m. s. |
| Time... | 0:36½ | 1:14½ | 1:50 | 2:27 |

The appearance of a threatening storm caused a skedaddle among the owners of fast teams, who gave a loose rein as soon as they got through the jam at the first toll gate, when the dust began to fly under the combined influence of a high wind, horses' hoofs and wagon wheels; many exciting brushes took place on the road between officials; including heads of departments, contractors, ex-Senators and Assemblymen, and other gentlemen of miscellaneous occupation.

After a few more attempts, Mr. Dater withdrew *Rattlesnake* by paying half forfeit, and losing for his friends besides, in bets, on play or pay, upward of $2,000. Upon the announcement of "No Trot" there was a general rush and consequent crowd at the gate to receive back the dollar entrance fee.

### Professor Hitchcock's Speech at the Union Meeting.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I am surprised not to find any report of Prof. Hitchcock's speech in your account of the great meeting yesterday.

He spoke at Stand No. 3, opposite the Everett House, and his words were on fire with patriotism and energy. They called forth the heartiest enthusiasm, and are too powerful to be dismissed with the cursory notice that "Prof. Hitchcock and Gen. Spinola followed with patriotic speeches." Prof. Hitchcock's speech was the speech of a scholar and a patriot; and so far as the writer's experience of the meeting yesterday went, it was the only speech that will bear close scrutiny. Its elegant composition, its pertinent allusions, its impressive earnestness, its hearty patriotism, in a word, its perfect adaptedness to the occasion, make it worthy to stand as the voice of the Metropolis in council assembled.

Yours respectfully, NEW-YORKER.
New-York, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Institute of Reward.—In the interest of a movement for meeting the educational necessities of patriot orphans, the Board of Trustees met at their rooms in the Bible House on Monday evening, Rev. S. D. Denison in the chair. The several Committees were appointed as follows: Executive—Rev. S. D. Denison, Charles C. Leigh, Esq., M. M. Vail, Edward Warren, Joseph W. Richards. Finance Committee as follows: Chas. Gould, Esq., Alexander Knox, Caleb T. Rowe, and the several Departmental Committees specified in the Constitution. The Board concluded by appointing David P. Holton, M. D., to act as General Agent, to collect information and to devise plans of operations whereby the Institute can best realize the objects contemplated in the appointment of the Departmental Committees. Valentine Mott, M. D., President; Arthur F. Wilmarth, Esq., Treasurer; Henry Thomas Hunter, Esq., Recording Secretary; David P. Holton, M. D., Corresponding Secretary.

Grave Charges Against Police Officers.—Capt. Petty and Sergeant Hedden, of the Fifth Precinct, are charged before the Police Commission with improper conduct. Intimacies of an unwarrantable nature with female prisoners were sworn to, and very strong evidence was offered by very irresponsible parties. The case for the prosecution was conducted by Charles Spencer. It is understood that the Board will not only dismiss the charges, but pass resolutions complimentary to Capt. Petty, whose energies have been untiringly devoted to the suppression of the rum traffic for a long while. For this reason the Captain has many enemies, and it would cheer the hearts of all who sell *beverages*, were they to hear of the Captain's conviction and consequent discharge from office.

Fatal Accident to a House-Painter.—Mr. Geo. Gibson, a very worthy young man, about 22 years of age, was suddenly killed yesterday afternoon, at No. 72 Franklin-street, by the falling of a spar. The deceased was a house-painter by occupation, and at the time of the accident he, with two other persons, was engaged in erecting a scaffolding for the purpose of enabling them to paint the rear of the house above-named. A long stick of timber, termed a spar, fell from the roof, and struck Mr. Gibson upon the head, and also upon his side and breast, fracturing his skull, breaking several ribs, and penetrating to his heart and lungs. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he died a few minutes after his arrival. Coroner Ranney will hold an inquest this morning.

Happy Children Going Home.—On Tuesday afternoon a happy company of the children of the City left for the pleasant places of the West, under the charge of Mr. C. C. Tracy, of the Children's Aid Society. There is always an especial welcome for Mr. Tracy's *protegés* among the hospitable people who befriend them, and this is a time and a season when they will be received with open arms. The children were not wholly composed of the friendless and homeless class; the parents of many desirous of removing their little ones from the perils and poverty of the City are glad to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the Children's Aid Society. A group of girls from the Girls' Lodging House, No. 205 New Canal-street, accompanied the party.

Movements of Mrs. Lincoln.—Yesterday morning, Mrs. Lincoln and a friend, escorted by the ubiquitous Col. Howe, visited the Park Barracks. Col. Bliss received them, and showed them through the several wards and hospitals, with the arrangements of which they were, as are all sensible people, pleased and gratified. Mrs. Lincoln seemed particularly interested in the dressing of the wounds of the sufferers there, and by a remark comparing the treatment given here with that given at the Washington hospitals, gave rather a broad contradiction to the charge that she never visited such places. She also visited the hospital of the Soldiers' Relief Association.

Discharged on Habeas Corpus.—City Judge McCunn, yesterday, discharged from arrest, (they having been brought before him on *habeas corpus*,) James W. Candel, James Slack and Thomas Farington. The accused were charged by Mr. Benjamin Wood with having conspired to defraud him of about $8,000 by means of an alleged patent for a milk churn, which it was charged was bogus, and which he had been induced to purchase. After investigating the transaction the City Judge thought the evidence insufficient to hold the parties, and discharged them. They had been committed by Justice Osborne.

A Victim of the James Island Battle.—A member of the Seventy-ninth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, named Thomas Wein, aged about 40 years, died yesterday at the Bellevue Hospital, from a gun-shot wound which he received in the battle on James Island, on the 16th of June last. The deceased was a Sergeant in Company C of that regiment, and was regarded by his comrades and superior officers as a very brave soldier and faithful officer. Coroner Wildey held an inquest.

Fire in Mott-street.—The fire at 4½ o'clock Tuesday afternoon originated in some stables, rear of Nos. 236, 238, and 240 Mott-street. The buildings were owned by Owen Keenan, and are valued at not more than $150. Pat Connor occupied one of the buildings as a fruit and candy store; loss, $200. Edward Murphy and John Kavanagh each had one horse in the stables. The horses were both burned. Loss not stated; said to be insured.

Fell from the Fifth Story.—A little boy, named Daniel N. Schenck, aged two years, whose parents reside at No. 42 Leonard-street, while playing alone in an unoccupied apartment upon the fifth floor of his father's house yesterday afternoon, fell from the window to the pavement and was instantly killed. Coroner Naumann held an inquest upon the body.

Drowned while in a Fit.—William West, aged 35 years, fell into the East River, at the foot of Charlton-street, yesterday, while in a fit, and was drowned before assistance could be procured.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

### Funeral of Col. James H. Perry.

The remains of the late Col. James H. Perry, of the Forty-Eighth (Brooklyn) Regiment, reached this city on Monday last, from Port Royal, and have, since that time, lain in state in the Governor's room, City Hall. Yesterday, the body was removed to the Fleet street Methodist-Episcopal Church, where a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Kennady, formerly of the Washington-street Church, but now of New-Haven, when the body was again removed to the City Hall. The military funeral will take place to-day, from the City Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M., and the body will be interred at Cypress Hills. The following interesting history of the career of the deceased is furnished by the Rev. Dr. Kennady, his early pastor and friend:

His education commenced at an early age, and he made rapid progress in his studies until he became competent to enter as a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point. Becoming strongly interested in the cause of Texan Independence, he resigned his position in the Academy in the third year of his connection with it; he left behind him a good reputation for scholarship and manly deportment. Accepting the appointment of colonel in the service of Texas, he proceeded to raise a regiment. Succeeding in raising a large part of his regiment in New-York, he embarked, intending to recruit the residue of it in New-Orleans. The recruits with whom he sailed were undisciplined, and under very little restraint, save the influence of their Colonel. The brig in which they sailed was an indifferent craft, and they were driven by stress of weather upon the Bahama Banks. On nearing Nassau harbor, the vessel was so disabled that the soldiers, fearing lest they should be lost, made every effort to escape, and reached the beach some distance below the town.

The men had suffered much from hunger, and began their depredations upon the fields, much to the alarm of the inhabitants, many of whom were blacks. Word was soon carried to the town that a piratical vessel had landed her crew. The authorities at once proceeded to arrest the intruders, and their Colonel among them, was placed into custody. The magistrates and citizens upon hearing Col. Perry's statement of the facts, immediately released the men, and extended to them a generous hospitality. The Colonel was invited to the residence of Mr. Lightbourne, a local preacher of the Wesleyans, father of Rev. Jas. Lightbourne, now of the Philadelphia Conference. Though at this time no professor of religion, and but little acquainted with Methodism, his deportment in this family, and before the citizens generally, won the highest respect. His soldierly demeanor, his mild, yet decided control of his men, made him friends, and every kindness was shown the regiment during its stay, and upon its departure. His military education, together with his various other qualifications, made him a great acquisition to the little army of Texas, and its master-spirit, Gen. Houston, soon appointed him aid-de-camp. Great privations and sanguinary contests were then the daily incidents of the often dubious struggle. Col. Fanning and his brave associates, having surrendered as prisoners of war, had been brought into the presence of Santa Anna, and ordered to be shot; only one of the number escaped. Col. Crocket and his companions were all massacred by the cruel edict of the same ungenerous conqueror, at the Alamo. Meanwhile Houston's forces continued retreating, until it became a question whether it would not be better to relinquish the contest and retreat across the lines into the United States and there disband. At length they met Santa Anna at San Jacinto. A council was held, and the question whether to fight or to retreat was debated. Gen. Rusk and Chief Justice Collingwood, then with the army, advised resistance, in which opinion Col. Perry coincided, and the arrangements were made for the life or death struggle of Texas.

On the first fire of the enemy Gen. Houston was wounded, and Gen. Rusk took command of the right wing. The command of the left devolved on Col. Perry, who took the place made vacant by the transfer of Rusk. This position brought Col. Perry in direct contact with the officer commanding the right wing of the Mexican forces, who was supposed to be Santa Anna. So exasperated were the men by the cruelties of the Mexican General, that they not only determined to die rather than fall into his hands, but they determined to avenge, by his death, the slaughter of their countrymen. The Mexican line was formed upon the crown of a hill, at the base of whose slope the Texans were drawn up. The impetuosity of the latter was such that they rushed, at the first word of command, up the hill, shouting one to another, "Remember the Alamo." Santa Anna was not, as supposed, in the army. Being sick, as he alleged, he remained in a thicket, where he was found and captured after the engagement. This change devolved the command of the Mexican forces on Gen. Castillo, who, being on the right, was brought into immediate contact with Col. Perry. Under the impression that Santa Anna was in command, and sharing in the general abhorrence of the man, Perry engaged with him in a sword-fight. They were upon their saddles, and for a few moments the contest was desperate. At length Castillo fell. Upon ascertaining that it was not Santa Anna, Perry felt extreme regret. The general opinion of the Texans was that the enormities of the Mexican commander, in violating the usages of civilized warfare, had been such as to forfeit all claim to forbearance. Gen. Houston, supposing that he could be used for the purpose of securing an early recognition of their independence, favored the plan of treating and holding him as a hostage. This was opposed by many, and looked upon with much jealousy. From this and other causes, a misunderstanding arose between Gen. Houston and Col. Perry, which became so serious that ultimately Col. Perry returned to the United States. The unpleasantness resulting from the rupture of their friendship led occasionally to severity in their remarks upon each other. From a full and thorough examination of the subject, we feel assured that a proper opportunity of explanation between them would have adjusted the entire difficulty.

The encounter with Gen. Castillo was a matter of life-long regret to Col. Perry, for though most heroic as a soldier, he was a man with tender heart. With thoughtfulness at times approaching almost to melancholy he returned to the neighborhood of his early home, and settled with his little family at Newburgh. Through the invitation of his sister, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he was induced to attend a love-feast, where the strange but consoling truths of experimental religion excited his attention. At an early moment he disclosed his feelings to the Rev. Seymour Landon, then pastor of the church. The result was his profession of religion, and his uniting with the church on probation. It was but a few months after this that the writer became his pastor, and was at once deeply interested in his history and experience. He was a very child in Christian attainments, and had everything to learn in Christian doctrine.

Notice to the Public.—Wanted immediately, for the sick and wounded soldiers at the Long Island College Hospital, Henry, near Pacific-street, thin pantaloons and coats, drawers, slippers, crash towels, whisky, brandy, wines, Bay rum, &c. The articles can be left at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 182 Washington-street, or at the Hospital. Watchers are also wanted.

Murder in Hempstead.—Smith Gardener was beaten by two ruffians named Charles A. Durland and John H. Bedell, near Hempstead, a few days ago, so that he died soon after. Durland has been arrested, but Bedell has thus far eluded the officers of justice.

A Warning.—Betsy Palmer, an elderly woman, employed as cook on board the canal boat *A. Farmer*, at the Atlantic basin, died Tuesday night from the effects of an overdose of morphine, which she took for neuralgia pains.

To be Continued.—The Brooklyn Horticultural Society had the worm nuisance under consideration again Tuesday evening last, and propose to continue agitating the question until the worms are banished.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**For Markets, see Sixth Page.**

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 16, 1862.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $6,000 | U. S. 6s 1867 | 98 | 10 | Metropolitan Bank | 99½ |
| 17,000 | U. S. 6s '81..Cou. | 100¼ | 10,000 | Amer. Gold..s30. | 116½ |
| 25,000 | do | 100⅛ | 20,000 | do.......b60. | 117 |
| 70,000 | do | 100 | 10,000 | do | 116⅞ |
| 5,000 | do | 99⅞ | 16,000 | do | 116¾ |
| 7,000 | U. S. 6s '81..Reg. | 100 | 10,000 | do.......b10. | 117 |
| 5,000 | do | 100⅛ | 25,000 | do.......b3. | 117 |
| 5,000 | U. S. 5s '71..Reg. | 88 | 20,000 | do.......b60. | 117½ |
| 5,000 | U. S. 5s '74..Cou. | 87¾ | 10 | Del. & Hud. C. Co. | 93 |
| 10,000 | do | 87½ | 221 | N. Y. Cen. R. | 90 |
| 5,000 | U. S. 6s '81 Oreg. War Ln. ½ yearly | 96 | 100 | do.......s30 | 89⅝ |
| 20,500 | Tr. 7 3.10 ₱ ct. N. | 102¾ | 25 | do | 89⅞ |
| 4,000 | do.......b30. | 103 | 150 | do | 89¾ |
| 10,000 | U.S. 6s 1 yr Cert. | 99 | 50 | do.......b10 | 89¾ |
| 1,000 | Ohio St. 6s '75 | 103 | 62 | do | 89⅝ |
| 1,000 | Ill. Coup. Bs. '79 | 100 | 100 | do.......s10 | 89⅝ |
| 5,000 | Ten. St. 6s '90. b10 | 48 | 50 | Gal. & Chic. R. | 67½ |
| 21,000 | do | 48 | 300 | do.......b3 | 67¾ |
| 6,000 | do | 48¼ | 150 | Pac. Mail S. Co. | 105½ |
| 1,000 | Vir. St. 6s | 53 | 50 | do | 105¾ |
| 2,000 | do | 53½ | 150 | do | 106 |
| 3,000 | N. C. State 6s | 70 | 25 | Erie Railroad | 33⅜ |
| 1,000 | do | 69 | 400 | do | 33¼ |
| 7,000 | Missouri St. 6s | 47¼ | 400 | do.......s10 | 33½ |
| 17,000 | do | 47 | 250 | do | 33⅛ |
| 5,000 | do.......b10 | 46⅞ | 700 | Erie R. pref.......s10 | 61[illegible] |
| 1,000 | do | 46¾ | 300 | do | 61 |
| 10,000 | do | 46⅝ | 100 | do.......b10 | 61¼ |
| 5,000 | do.......b24 | 46¾ | 50 | Hudson River R. | 43¾ |
| 1,000 | do | 46¼ | 200 | Harlem Railroad | 14½ |
| 10,000 | do | 46 | 100 | do | 14⅜ |
| 5,000 | do.......b60 | 46½ | 300 | do | 14¼ |
| 2,000 | Cal. State 7s | 95½ | 100 | Harlem R. Pref. | 34¾ |
| 3,000 | Hud. R. 1st M. B. | 111 | 150 | Mich. Central R. | 59 |
| 1,000 | Chi. & N. W. 2d M. | 29 | 50 | do.......s20 | 58¾ |
| 5,000 | do | 28 | 150 | do | 58¾ |
| 1,000 | Hud. R. R. 3d M. | 93½ | 50 | M. S. & N. Ind. R. | 24⅛ |
| 5,000 | M. C. 8 ₱ c B. O. | 102 | 350 | do | 24 |
| 2,000 | Mich. S. S. F. Bs. | 100¼ | 50 | do.......s30 | 24 |
| 5,000 | T. H. & A. 1st M. | 104 | 200 | M. S. & N. I. G. S. | 54 |
| 1,000 | La C. & M. L. G. B. | 21 | 5 | Panama Railroad | 128½ |
| 1,000 | C. & N. W. Ass. B. | 48 | 300 | Ill. C. R. Scrip...s60 | 56½ |
| 1,000 | Tol. & W. 1st Mtg. | 90½ | 200 | do | 56¾ |
| 3,000 | Tol. & W. 2d M. | 61½ | 100 | do | 56½ |
| 12,000 | do | 61 | 100 | Cleve. & Pitts. R. | 21⅜ |
| 5,000 | M. & P. D. C. 1st M. | 91 | 100 | do | 21¼ |
| 1,000 | Gal. & Chic. 1st M. | 104½ | 250 | do | 21 |
| 5,000 | Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. 1st M. | 89½ | 60 | Cl., Col. & C. R. ex d. | 113 |
| 5,000 | do | 89¼ | 1200 | Cleve. & Tol. R. | 45½ |
| 3,000 | do | 89 | 200 | do.......b30 | 45¾ |
| 5,000 | Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. 2d M. | 76½ | 250 | Chi. & R. I. R. | 61¾ |
| 3,000 | Cleve. & Pitts. 3d M | 79 | 100 | do.......s10 | 61¾ |
| 10 | Bank of New-York | 100 | 215 | Chi., Burl. & Q. R. | 75 |
| | | | 100 | do.......s10 | 74½ |
| | | | 120 | Mil. & Pr. Du C. R. | 31 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $30,000 | U. S. 6s '81. Cou. | 99⅞ | 50 | N. Y. Central R. | 89¼ |
| 5,000 | do.......b30. | 100⅛ | 350 | do | 89⅜ |
| 20,000 | do.......b30. | 100 | 50 | do.......s30 | 89¾ |
| 30,000 | do | 100 | 130 | do | 89½ |
| 10,000 | U. S. 6s 1867 | 98 | 100 | Harlem Railroad | 14¼ |
| 3,000 | U. S. 6s '68. Cou. | 97½ | 50 | Harlem R. Prfd | 34½ |
| 25,000 | U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr. | 98¾ | 200 | Mich. Cen. R. | 57½ |
| 5,000 | do | 98½ | 50 | do.......b30 | 57¾ |
| 500 | Tr. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N. | 102¾ | 50 | Mich. S. & N. I. R. | 24 |
| 5,000 | Tenn. State 6s, '90 | 48½ | 100 | do.......b10 | 23⅞ |
| 7,000 | do | 48⅞ | 100 | M. S. & N. I. G. S. | 53 |
| 2,000 | Missouri State 6s | 46¼ | 50 | do | 52¾ |
| 1,000 | Ill. War Loan | 95 | 5 | Panama R. | 128 |
| 4,000 | E. R. 3d Mt. B. '83 | 97 | 100 | Ill. Cen. R. Scrip | 56⅛ |
| 1,000 | Mich. Cen 8 ₱ c. 1st Mt. S. F. Con. Bs | 107 | 100 | do | 56 |
| 1,000 | Erie R. 4th M. B. | 89 | 250 | do.......s30 | 56 |
| 5,000 | To. & Wa. 2d M. | 61 | 100 | do | 56¼ |
| 25,000 | American Gold | 117¼ | 200 | Gal. & Chic. R. | 67 |
| 20,000 | do.......b30. | 117⅜ | 150 | do | 67¼ |
| 15 | Pac. Mail Steam. Co. | 106 | 100 | Clev. & Tol. R.......b30 | 45¾ |
| 50 | do.......s10. | 105½ | 100 | do | 45⅜ |
| 150 | do | 105½ | 200 | do | 45⅜ |
| 50 | do.......s10. | 105¾ | 150 | Chic. & R. I. R. | 61 |
| 100 | Erie Railway.......b30 | 33¼ | 200 | do.......b30 | 61 |
| 100 | do | 33⅜ | 50 | Chi., Bur. & Qn. R. s30 | 74 |
| 600 | do | 33 | 100 | do | 74¼ |
| | | | 50 | do | 75 |

Wednesday, July 16—P. M.

The Commerce of the Port of New-York with Foreign States, for the Fiscal Year recently terminated, is now made complete, in its official returns, by the Custom-house figures just made up, for the month of June. We have previously published the tables for eleven months of the Fiscal Year, and now bring them up to the close of the year, June 30, 1862, in comparison with the Fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, one-half only of which was a season of Civil Strife. The falling off in the import entries of Foreign Merchandise, it will be noticed, is about one-third, while the Export trade in Domestic Produce makes an actual gain on the previous year. The Export of Specie is also somewhat larger, and the Customs Revenue gains nearly eight millions by reason of the largely increased duties upon a diminished importation. There is a large falling off in the amount of Foreign Bullion imported, and a partial decline also in the receipts of Bullion from California.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, during the month of June, 1862 were:

| | |
|---|---|
| In dutiable Goods, consumption direct | $7,278,953 |
| Duitable Goods warehoused | 3,874,127 |
| Free Goods | 1,122,092 |
| Total entries, April, 1862 | $12,275,172 |
| Against May, 1861 | 7,262,580 |
| Increase this season | $5,012,592 |

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $61,023, as against $5,387,153 same month last year. The amount of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from public warehouse during the month, is $5,054,106, or $1,179,979 more than went into warehouse.

The Exports of the month of June, 1862, were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In Domestic Produce | | $10,048,832 |
| Foreign reëxported | | 415,929 |
| Specie | | 9,867,614 |
| Total clearances, June 1862 | | $20,332,375 |
| Against June, 1861; | | |
| In Domestic Produce | $10,270,430 | |
| Foreign reëxported | 1,552,359 | |
| Specie | 244,242 | —$12,067,031 |
| Increase this season | | $8,265,344 |

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of the Treasury year, ending June 30, 1862, comparing the corresponding months of the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

| | 1861-62. From July 1, '61. | vs. 1860-61. From July 1, '60. |
|---|---|---|
| July | $7,942,000 | $24,817,000 |
| August | 7,836,000 | 25,798,000 |
| September | 6,074,000 | 16,005,000 |
| October | 7,884,000 | 15,703,000 |
| November | 8,740,000 | 14,974,000 |
| December | 9,263,000 | 15,079,000 |
| January | 12,457,000 | 19,565,000 |
| February | 13,810,000 | 14,068,000 |
| March | 18,631,000 | 12,658,000 |
| April | 13,827,000 | 12,933,000 |
| May | 14,138,000 | 11,462,000 |
| June | 12,275,000 | 7,263,000 |
| Total for year | $132,877,000 | $190,325,000 |
| Foreign Specie | 11,687,000 | 34,174,000 |

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

| | 1861-62. From July 1. | vs. 1860-61. From July 1. |
|---|---|---|
| July | $9,553,000 | $7,526,000 |
| August | 9,652,000 | 8,013,000 |
| September | 9,878,000 | 9,233,000 |
| October | 12,904,000 | 10,067,000 |
| November | 14,110,000 | 11,262,000 |
| December | 13,660,000 | 10,611,000 |
| January | 12,053,000 | 10,278,000 |
| February | 10,078,000 | 10,237,000 |
| March | 8,985,000 | 10,581,000 |
| April | 8,002,000 | 9,256,000 |
| May | 9,838,000 | 10,856,000 |
| June | 10,049,000 | 10,270,000 |
| Total year | $128,762,000 | $118,190,000 |
| Foreign reëxported | 5,105,000 | 7,797,000 |
| Together | $133,867,000 | $125,987,000 |

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

| | 1861-62 From July 1. | vs. 1860-61. From July 1. |
|---|---|---|
| July | $11,000 | $6,564,000 |
| August | 3,000 | 7,455,000 |
| September | 16,000 | 3,758,000 |
| October | 15,000 | 2,106,000 |
| November | 48,000 | 525,000 |
| December | 893,000 | 202,000 |
| January | 2,658,000 | 59,000 |
| February | 3,777,000 | 1,103,000 |
| March | 2,471,000 | 302,000 |
| April | 4,038,000 | 1,413,000 |
| May | 5,165,000 | 129,000 |
| June | 9,868,000 | 244,000 |
| Total year | $28,953,000 | $23,860,000 |

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—FISCAL YEAR.

| | 1861-62 From July 1. | vs. 1860-61. From July 1. |
|---|---|---|
| Domestic Produce | $128,762,000 | $118,190,000 |
| Foreign Goods reëxported | 5,105,000 | 7,797,000 |
| Specie | 28,953,000 | 23,860,000 |
| Total | $162,820,000 | $149,847,000 |

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

| | 1861-62. From July 1. | vs. 1860-61. From July 1. |
|---|---|---|
| July | 2,069,590 | 4,504,066 |
| August | 1,558,824 | 4,496,243 |
| September | 1,642,382 | 3,038,803 |
| October | 1,672,616 | 2,632,078 |
| November | 1,851,384 | 1,794,748 |
| December | 2,334,847 | 1,171,862 |
| January | 3,351,657 | 2,059,202 |
| February | 3,565,064 | 2,528,736 |
| March | 4,626,862 | 2,489,926 |
| April | 4,149,952 | 1,643,261 |
| May | 4,707,924 | 979,145 |
| June | 4,664,927 | 855,062 |
| Total year | $36,096,029 | $28,223,732 |

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

| 1861-62. From July 1. | | 1860-61. From July 1. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 4 | $811,368 | July 12 | 1,514,884 |
| July 15 | 1,244,000 | July 23 | 673,290 |
| Aug. 2 | 2,128,242 | Aug. 2 | 988,678 |
| Aug. 13 | 944,568 | Aug. 13 | 1,003,381 |
| Aug. 23 | 1,176,434 | Sept. 2 | 934,553 |
| Aug. 23 | 798,833 | Sept. 12 | 791,661 |
| Sept. 3 | 757,629 | Sept. 23 | 1,202,657 |
| Sept. 13 | 1,100,693 | Oct. 14 | 870,157 |
| Sept. 23 | 953,340 | Oct. 20 | 992,484 |
| Oct. 4 | 932,776 | Oct. 23 | 810,225 |
| Oct. 13 | 1,011,707 | Nov. 2 | 1,241,939 |
| Oct. 23 | 1,026,332 | Nov. 14 | 911,620 |
| Nov. 3 | 887,805 | Nov. 26 | 1,087,071 |
| Nov. 15 | 875,730 | Dec. 3 | 822,419 |
| Nov. 25 | 829,807 | Dec. 14 | 1,083,213 |
| Dec. 4 | 870,246 | Dec. 25 | 1,225,219 |
| Dec. 16 | 979,005 | Jan. 3 | 1,455,385 |
| Dec. 23 | 822,058 | Jan. 13 | 1,446,219 |
| Jan. 4 | 710,842 | Jan. 25 | 1,246,029 |
| Jan. 14 | 885,923 | Feb. 3 | 1,514,154 |
| Jan. 25 | 602,767 | Feb. 12 | 1,052,313 |
| Feb. 3 | 850,000 | Feb. 25 | 1,056,426 |
| Feb. 14 | 614,146 | March 5 | 855,775 |
| Feb. 25 | 759,246 | March 18 | 815,520 |
| March 6 | 679,071 | March 25 | 699,597 |
| March 16 | 677,058 | April 3 | 996,445 |
| March 25 | 486,366 | April 12 | 1,110,231 |
| April 3 | 586,527 | April 24 | 884,577 |
| April 19 | 617,279 | May 4 | 868,619 |
| April 23 | 629,511 | May 10 | 755,102 |
| May 5 | 623,158 | May 25 | 354,115 |
| May 14 | 484,019 | June 2 | 373,211 |
| May 23 | 604,682 | June 12 | 631,659 |
| May 31 | 227,911 | June 24 | 1,007,196 |
| June 8 | 553,035 | Total 12 ms. | $34,074,000 |
| June 16 | 352,391 | | |
| June 22 | 612,461 | | |
| June 30 | 391,016 | | |
| Total 12 ms. | $30,088,943 | | |

There was increased depression on the Stock Exchange to-day, and some eagerness evinced to make cash sales and to put out contracts at the decline. The Street was filled with military and political rumors of an adverse character, though based on no responsible authority, and some of them at variance with known facts from Washington. That the general temper of the public pulse has been less buoyant than usual for several days past is undeniable, but this circumstance should afford no license for either absurd or premature rumors as to the Military situation of the country, or the relations between the President and his army Commanders or Cabinet counselors. At the afternoon Board, rumors of this nature appeared to be acted upon by a good many sellers, and the consequence was lower sales of Government Stock, New-York Central, &c., than at any time this week. Later in the afternoon the market closed dull, about as follows, compared with yesterday:

| | Tues. | Wed. | | Tues. | Wed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 89⅞ | 89½ | Illinois Cen. | 57 | 56¼ |
| Erie | 33⅝ | 33 | Pacific | 105 | 105¾ |
| Erie Preferred | 61¼ | 61 | Tennessees | 47½ | 48⅝ |
| Rock Island | 62½ | 61 | Missouris | 46½ | 46⅛ |
| Toledo | 46¼ | — | U. S. 6s, 1861 | 100¼ | 100 |
| Mich. Cen. | 59¼ | 57½ | U. S. 7-30 B'ds. | 103 | 102¾ |
| Mich. Southern | 24¾ | 24 | U.S. Notes C.H. | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| Mich. Guarant'd | 55 | 52¾ | Gold | 116¾ | 117⅜ |
| Galena | 68½ | 67¼ | | | |

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares; the market dull:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 100 | Pacific | 120 |
| Mechanics' | 103¼ | Bank of the Republic | 90 |
| Union | 100 | Bank of North Amer. | 99 |
| America | 107 | Hanover | 90 |
| Greenwich | 130 | Metropolitan | 99½ |
| Seventh Ward | 120 | | |

The Railway Mortgages sympathized in the general depression of the market to-day, and several descriptions were lower than yesterday, though there is no marked urgency to sell.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Cen. 7s, '76 | 108 | Chi. & N. W. s. f. | 91 |
| Erie Seconds, '64 | 105 | Chi. & N. W. firsts | 63 |
| Erie seconds, '79 | 105 | Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd | 48 |
| Erie thirds, '83 | 97½ | Chi. & N. W. seconds | 27½ |
| Erie fifths, '88 | 80 | Han. & St Jos. firsts | 48 |
| Hudson firsts, '69 | 111 | Del., Lac. & W. firsts | 106 |
| Hudson seconds, s.f. '85 | 103 | Del. Lac. & W. seconds | 100 |
| Hudson thirds, '75 | 93 | Tol. & Wabash firsts | 90 |
| Harlem firsts, '69, '73 | 105 | Tol. & Wabash seconds | 80 |
| Harlem seconds, '64 | 101 | Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds. | 77 |
| Harlem thirds, '68 | 80 | Mil. & P. Du Chien 1sts | 91 |
| Mich. C. 8 ₱ c., '69-'72 | 102 | Gal. & Chic. firsts | 104 |
| Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c. firsts | 106 | Gal. & Chic. firsts, ex | 104½ |
| Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds | 80 | Gal. & Chic. seconds | 102 |
| No. Ind., Goshen Line | 100 | N. J. Central firsts | 107 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75 | 92½ | Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts | 89 |
| T. H. & A. firsts 7s | 104 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds | 76 |
| L. C. & Mil. L. G. B'ds. | 21 | | |

The steamer *Scotia* sailed for England this forenoon, and as the mail closed as early as 8½ A. M. there was no additional business in Exchange reported. The rates closed 128½@129 ₱ cent. The price of Gold was much the same as yesterday, 116¾@117 in the forenoon, but firmer and higher later in the day, with sales at 117¼@117⅜ ₱ cent. The market for Money is cheaper to the Brokers, 5 ₱ cent. being the more common rule to well-established borrowers. The quotation is 5@6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum.

The English advices by the *Persia* to-day are to Sunday, July 6, from London, *viá* Queenstown. After the steamer sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, 5th, another unfavorable change in the harvest weather had taken place, and the private letters from London and telegraphic dispatches to Queenstown report a firmer feeling in Grain and Flour. One or two London letters which we have seen speak of the crop prospects as being an ordinary average, with only a small stock of old Grain in reserve. The market for American Stocks was lower on the higher Exchange reported from this side. At the very close in London there was some improvement in the demand for Illinois Central at 47½ discount, and Erie at 29½ ₱ cent. sterling money. Mr. Satterthwaite's Circular of Friday P. M., July 4, says:

> "We have again to note a continuous pressure of American Bonds and Stocks of all kinds for sale in the London market, and the amount offering being in excess of the demand for shipment to New-York, quotations have been gradually forced down, the market closing heavy at the lowest rates of the week."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 2d of July, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rest | £3,163,235 | Increase | £30,732 |
| Public deposits | 9,672,345 | Increase | 42,751 |
| Other deposits | 13,851,869 | Increase | 452,624 |
| Gov't securities | 11,083,251 | Decrease | 1,500 |
| Other securities | 21,528,788 | Increase | 1,285,878 |
| Notes unemployed | 8,474,155 | Decrease | 611,830 |

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,605,855, being an increase of £1,021,550, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,220,771, showing an increase of £311,133, when compared with the preceding return.

The following are the latest quotations for American Securities from the *Times* of the 4th of July:

| Am.rican Railways, &c. | Closing Prices. | Business. |
|---|---|---|
| Maryland 5 ₱ cent | 76 @ 78x.c. | |
| United States 5 ₱ cent., red. 1874 | 75 @ 77 | 75 |
| Virginia State 6 ₱ cent. | 45 @ 47 | |
| Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880 7 p. c. | 61 @ 63 | |
| Erie shares $100 (all paid) | 29 @ 30 | 29½ |
| Do. 7 ₱ cent. Preference | 52 @ 53 | 52½ ¾ |
| Do. Assessment Scrip | 1¾ @ 2¼ | 1¾ |
| Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1867 | 89 @ 91 | |
| Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1859 | 88 @ 90 | |
| Do. 3d M. 7 ₱ cent., 1883 | 78½ @ 79½ | 79½ |
| Do. 4th M. 7 ₱ cent. | 72 @ 74 | 73 |
| Do. 5th M. 7 ₱ cent | 70 @ 72 | |
| Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875 | 71 @ 73 | |
| Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1875 | 77 @ 78 | 78 7½ |
| Do. $100 shares, $90 paid | 48½ @ 47½d. | |
| Do. $100 shares, all paid | 48 @ 49 | |
| Mich. Cen., Con. 1869, 8 ₱ c. | 84 @ 86 | |
| Do. S. F. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M., 82 | 86 @ 88 | 86½ |
| Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F. '85 | 78 @ 80 | 79¼ |
| Do. $100 shares | 19 @ 21 | |
| N. Y. Central 6 ₱ cent. s. f., '83 | 82 @ 84 | |
| Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1864 | 83 @ 85 | |
| Do. 7 ₱ cent. S. F., 1876 | 88 @ 90 | |
| Do. 7 ₱ cent. c. b., 1876 | 88 @ 90 | |
| Do. $100 shares | 75 @ 77 | 75½ |
| Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₱ cent., 1865 | 100 @ 102 | |
| Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₱ cent, '72 | 99 @ 101 | |
| Pens. R. Bds. 1st M. 6 ₱ c. con. | 83½ @ 84½ | 84¼ |
| Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₱ cent. | 83½ @ 84½ | 84½ |
| Do. $50 shares x. d. | 38 @ 40 | |
| Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs. | 20 @ 25 | |

Among the passengers arrived by the *Persia* to-day, is Mr. James Brown, the esteemed senior member of the house of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. He returns to the United States with his family after an absence of more than a year from his New-York home.

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $1,583,351, including $333,000 for customs; payments, $2,701,342; balance, this afternoon, $5,958,424.

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the month of

| | |
|---|---|
| June, 1862, were | $516,189 70 |
| June, 1861, were | 430,062 80 |
| Increase | $86,126 90 |

The New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company advertise to pay its Northern stockholders their last two dividends, at Messrs. M. Morgan & Sons, No. 37 William-street.

It is stated that Mr. James A. Briggs, for some years State Agent in this City for paying the interest and conducting the transfers of the Ohio Public Stocks, retires from office to-day. He completed the payment of the July interest yesterday. A law of the State requires all balances not applied for by the 15th July and 15th January to be returned to Columbus.

The East River Insurance have declared a dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on demand.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on the 31st instant.

The Mariners Savings Bank will pay an interest dividend of 6 ₱ cent. on sums of five hundred dollars and under, and 5 ₱ cent. on sums above five hundred dollars.

The coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the last week, was:

| | Week. Tons Cwt. | Year. Tons Cwt. |
|---|---|---|
| Shipped North | 7,179 12 | 154,601 14 |
| Shipped South | 16,892 04 | 378,783 01 |
| Total | 24,069 16 | 533,384 15 |
| For corresponding time last year: | | |
| | Week. Tons Cwt. | Year. Tons Cwt. |
| Shipped North | 6,388 02 | 129,444 19 |
| Shipped South | 20,579 11 | 439,508 07 |
| Total | 26,967 13 | 568,953 06 |
| Decrease | | 35,568 11 |

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1862.

### Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Margot, the Poultry Dealer—Katty O'Sheal.

WALLACK'S—Fra Diavolo—The Irish Emigrant.

WINTER GARDEN—The Irish Emigrant—Our Gal—The Irish Tiger.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Commodore Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"Cinderella" and Other Fine Pictures, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

It will be seen by our dispatches this morning, that Gov. Morgan has decided, after due deliberation, not to call an extra session of the Legislature, but to take upon himself the responsibility of offering at once a State bounty of fifty dollars to each recruit under the new levy of Volunteers, and to provide a sum sufficient for that purpose, trusting to the next Legislature to legalize and indorse his action. This policy will save much time, and an expense of some eighty thousand dollars to the State.

We have correspondence from the Army of the Potomac to the 15th inst., at which time the position of the main body of the army, near Harrison's Landing, on the James River, remained unchanged. The event of consequence which had occurred was a cavalry skirmish on the 14th, in which a squadron of the Sixth United States Cavalry exchanged shots with a party of rebel horsemen, with no loss on our side. On the night of the 14th, our pickets were considerably advanced. There seems to be no doubt that the main force of the rebels is now not less than fifteen miles from the exterior lines of Gen. McClellan's army, somewhere in the vicinity of Trent and Gaines' Hills, on either side of the Chickahominy.

The rebel Gen. Lee, in his congratulatory orders to the rebel army, published elsewhere, claims as the immediate result of the series of battles before Richmond the relief of the city from a state of siege; the rout of the National army; the capture of many thousand prisoners, including officers of high rank, and the capture and destruction of thousands of arms and fifty-one pieces of artillery. In his statement regarding artillery, he must mistake what we captured from the rebels as well as what the rebels captured from us, as otherwise it is impossible to make the statement harmonize with the truth.

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Express*, announces that Hamilton, N. C., has been shelled by our gunboats, and considers it probable that an attempt will be made to reach Weldon by the Roanoke River, as that stream is now high. Hamilton is situated about midway between Weldon and the confluence of the Roanoke River with the Albemarle Sound.

We now have the gratifying knowledge that Gen. Curtis' command is safe, it having arrived at Helena, Ark., within easy distance of Memphis, on the 11th inst., after various vicissitudes. The command had several skirmishes on the way, one of which amounted to a battle. On the 7th the advance, consisting of two regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry, was attacked by two regiments of Texan cavalry and a large force of infantry. The rebel cavalry were stampeded by our artillery, and threw their infantry into confusion, which insured us a victory with but little loss.

A telegram from Nashville states that the guerrillas recently threatening that city have fallen back towards McMinnville, taking the National officers captured at Murfreesboro' with them, but paroling the privates. Nashville is now considered safe once more.

Memphis papers of July 9 contain Mayor Parks' regular annual message to the City Council. It does not contain the most remote allusion to political affairs. The Post-office employes found themselves overwhelmed with business. In a single mail, a few days since, five thousand eight hundred letters were sent North. Trains on the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad only run, for the present, as far as the State line. The Tennessee Company have failed, until recently, to do anything in the way of repairing their portion of the road. A large number of hands are now engaged in repairing the trestle-work over Red River, and in the course of a month trains will run to Clarksville, and in a short time they will run through to Memphis. No trains as yet are running on the Nashville and Kentucky Railroad. Mr. Morgan, formerly passenger-agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and George Warren, telegraph operator in the city under the rebel *régime*, had been arrested by Gen. Grant. The former was ordered to leave the city with his family, but the latter was detained, as he had just come from the rebel lines.

Brig.-Gen. J. J. Peck, in command of Casey's Division, has published a brief card, denying the statement that his ammunition train was blown up in the course of the retreat to Harrison's Point. He says: "My command commenced the movement of the army at dawn of the 28th, by crossing the White Oak Swamp, and taking a position some four miles in the direction of Richmond, covering the junction of the Quaker, New-Market, Charles City and other principal roads. I was reinforced by Palmer's Brigade and Russell's Seventh Massachusetts, and soon joined by Couch's Division. This advanced point was held until 7 P. M. on the 29th, when Couch's and Peck's Divisions took the advance to the James River, in conjunction with Porter. During all this perilous trip, with the night marching, not one wagon was lost or blown up. At 1 o'clock A. M. on the 2d the last great movement of this army commenced from Turkey Creek, or Haxall's, to this place. The command of the rear guard devolved upon me, and I was on duty with the trains from that time until 7 P. M. on the 3d, when I advised Gen. McClellan that his immense train had crossed Kimmages Creek in safety, despite all the efforts of the enemy to stampede the animals."

An important prize, cut out from under the guns of Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay, arrived at this port yesterday—the British steamship *Ann*, of London, loaded with gunpowder, arms, cartridge boxes, coffee, tea, paper, &c. She succeeded in running the blockade off Mobile harbor during a dark night, but being discovered in the morning, a venture was made for her capture, which proved entirely successful.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to authorize the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of Kentucky was reported back from the Military Committee, and laid aside informally after some debate. The resolution from the House explanatory of the Confiscation act was called up by Mr. Clark of New-Hampshire, who offered an amendment that no punishment under the bill shall work the forfeiture of real estate beyond the natural life of the person accused. This amendment, Mr. Clark explained, was offered to meet one of the objections of the President to the bill. Several Senators objected to such a method of legislation, preferring rather to receive a veto message from the President, which should state his objections in full, and enable the Senate to meet them understandingly. The debate was continued at great length, and it was finally voted to make the amendment as well as another suggestion to meet the President's objections, rather than jeopardize the success of the bill. The bill for the discharge of the State prisoners was considered until the recess. During the proceedings, Senator Chandler, of Michigan, made a speech in review of the Conduct of the War, from the battle of Bull Run to the present time.

In the House, the report of the Conference Committee on the bill in regard to the imprisonment of soldiers in the Penitentiary was agreed to. The Select Committee on Gradual Emancipation, to whom the President's recent message and a draft of a bill were referred, reported a bill relating especially to the loyal Border States, a synopsis of which will be found in our report of the proceedings. Ten thousand copies of the report and bill were ordered to be printed, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, offered a resolution authorizing the President to call out a million of soldiers in addition to those already in the field, but the House refused to suspend the rules for its reception. The Senate bill for the admission of Western Virginia as a State, was postponed until the second Tuesday in December. The Senate bill authorizing the President to enter into a contract with any foreign Government to colonize recaptured Africans, was passed. The Senate bill amending the Militia law of 1795, so as to authorize the President to call out the Militia for a period not exceeding nine months, and the employment of persons of African descent, &c., was passed without debate, under the operation of the previous question. A bill tendering the thanks of Congress to certain naval officers was passed. The bill explanatory of the Confiscation act, as returned from the Senate with the amendment, was taken up, and after considerable filibustering voted upon, when it was found that there was no quorum present, and a result was not reached. Another vote was subsequently taken, when the Senate's amendment was agreed to. The Senate's propositions relative to the time when certain provisions of the internal Tax bill shall go into effect, were also agreed to, and the House adjourned.

### GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Persia*, we receive advices from Europe three days later than have been before published. The Liverpool Cotton Market was still much excited, and heavy purchases were being made by speculators at a further advance. In Breadstuffs the market was dull but steady. The Provision Market was inactive, The English Press was busy in the discussion of affairs in the United States, with the Fourth of July as a text. Contradictory reports were afloat as to the designs of the French Government in regard to Mexico. The Paris papers had been requested to be particularly reserved in treating of Mexican affairs. The accounts from the French manufacturing districts continue very unfavorable, and the Bank of France is asked to come forward and aid the manufacturers by discounting their paper.

The books of the Merchants' Exchange Reading Rooms, in Baltimore, on Monday, announce the arrival of schooners *Mohawk*, *Malabar* and *Bengal*, from Newbern, and schooner *Emma Amelia*, from Beaufort, N. C. They were all in ballast, and came by way of Norfolk. These are the first arrivals at Baltimore from North Carolina since the enforcement of the blockade, more than a year ago.

The prize steamer *Cumbria*, which was taken into Philadelphia some days ago, has been sold to Messrs. Sonder & Co. of that city for $46,500. She is actually ten years old, but a year ago was lengthened—in fact, almost rebuilt, and furnished with new boilers and machinery. She cost $40,000 in England, with $17,000 for repairs.

The prize schooner *Caroline Virginia*, which was captured at Newbern by the United States Squadron, when an advance was made on that city, arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday, as the telegraph has already stated, in charge of Lieut. E. L. Haines. When captured, the schooner was loaded with Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores for the Confederate army. These were removed, and she was loaded with cotton, which had been used as a battery at Union Point. At the time the schooner left Newbern, one week ago, everything was quiet, and the health of the troops and of the crews of the gunboats was good, though the thermometer stood at 103° in the shade. The following gunboats were at Newbern: Flagship *Philadelphia*, the *Hetzell*, *Hunchback*, *General Putnam* and *Seymore*. The *Commodore Perry* was at Plymouth, and the *Ellis* also; and at Elizabeth City, the gunboat *Henry L. Blinker*. The *Caroline Virginia* is about 100 tons burden. She has thirty bales of cotton on board.

The Toronto *Leader* has been thrown into spasms again at the discovery that recruiting for the National army is in progress in Canada. In Tuesday's issue it says: "For some time past the walls of the city have been placarded with bills calling for a large number of laborers to work on a railroad in Pennsylvania, which may or may not have an existence, for all we know. We believe these bills had the effect of inducing some two hundred laboring men to leave the city to engage in work on this railroad. It has been questioned, however, whether the men were really required as laborers; and there were good reasons to believe that the kind of work for which they were wanted, was of a very different nature. We have additional reasons for regarding the notification as a mere kidnapping scheme, from the fact that a similar trick has been tried in the city of New-York itself."

Mrs. Gen. McCall has received a letter from her husband which conveys the gratifying intelligence that he is uninjured, although a prisoner in Richmond. He was struck during the action by a spent ball, the effects of which were only temporary. The letter states that his capture took place in this wise: "He had posted one of the regiments of his Division in a particular locality, and during his absence it was moved without his orders or knowledge. When he returned from another part of the field the place was occupied by a rebel regiment, and it being dark he rode into the midst of the enemy, was surrounded and carried to Gen. Lee's headquarters as a prisoner of war."

Capt. Joseph Brown, of St. Louis, who has a contract to build three gunboats for the Government, has had a trial trip of the smallest one of the three at Cincinnati. She draws thirty-five inches with everything on board, and will be ready to start this week. The machinery for these boats was built in St. Louis. They will be ready within contract time. Two of the boats were to be built at Cincinnati, and one (the larger of the three) at New-Albany, Ind.

The Washington *Republican* states that letters have recently been received in that city from various parts of rebeldom. They come *viâ* Memphis, Manassas or Fredericksburgh.

Madame Geffrard, wife of the President of Hayti, was at Kingston, Jamaica, on June 9, *en route* for London, to visit the Great Exhibition. Undoubtedly she will be regarded as one of the greatest curiosities there.

The Board of Education last evening, appointed E. H. Howland an additional Clerk in the Superintendent's Office, at a salary of $800. The Comptroller was requested to place $150,000 in the hands of the City Chamberlain, subject to the drafts of the Board, to pay current salaries of teachers. $3,645 was appropriated for the erection of a wing to Ward School No. 50, in the Eighteenth Ward.

The Great Jersey City Union Meeting, which was to have been held on Van Vorst-square, at 8 P. M., yesterday, began to assemble in large numbers, as early as 7 o'clock, when a fierce thunderstorm dispersed the concourse, and notice was given by the Committee of Arrangements that the demonstration would be postponed until next Friday, at the same time and place.

The Stock Market continued depressed yesterday; Government 6 ℘ cents par, New-York Central 89½ ℘ cent. Gold rose to 117½ ℘ cent.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were rather heavy, and prices favored sellers. Cotton was in good request at decidedly higher and somewhat irregular rates. Sugars were in more demand and were firmer. Hides, Tallow, Raisins, Tin, Iron and Ingot Copper were actively sought after. Provisions attracted more attention, including Pork, which advanced 25c. ℘ bbl., with sales reported of 2,800 bbls., of which 1,000 bbls. Mess were bought for shipment to New-Orleans. The Freight market was brisker. Naval Stores were improving. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

### The Great Work of the Present.

We give, in other columns of this issue, a brief view of the prospects of volunteering throughout the country. It will be seen that the people generally are now waking up to the necessities of the present situation. In this State, recruiting is beginning to show lively signs, though it is not yet as active as the necessities of the occasion demand; and in this City we are still far behind. The great meeting of Tuesday has resulted in but a slim addition to the ranks; and there seem to be causes of dissatisfaction which, whatever they are, should be promptly removed. Nothing can be of such importance to the country at present as the rapid formation of our new army. The soldier is now the bulwark of our liberties; the hope of the Union; the safeguard against foreign interference; the power which must give to the country permanent peace. Whoever or whatever stands in the way of the army's growth and efficiency, is a public enemy and nuisance, and a coworker with or aid to the disunion traitors, and must be driven from or swept out of the path of its progress. The people, however, are assuredly arousing themselves, and when once the military spirit is fully called out, and the machinery of volunteering fairly adjusted and in motion, we shall see regiments formed and thrown forward to confront the enemy with a rapidity as great as the work was done last year.

In other sections of the country there is higher activity. Throughout New-England volunteering is brisk, and State is vieing with State which shall first have its full quota of voluntary soldiers in the field. Vermont has been first and foremost in response to this call; but she only leads by a day or two; and, judging from present signs, we shall soon see regiment after regiment of the hardy and determined sons of the North pouring through our streets on their way to the battle-fields of the South. Pennsylvania is awakening; the lion of the Northwest, as will be seen, is once more stirred up; and the loyal States of the Southwest, Missouri, Kentucky and Western Virginia, as well as Maryland, in the East, give assurances that they will quickly furnish their contribution of volunteer soldiers to the general cause. The condition of the whole country, from Maine to Minnesota, and from Missouri to Maryland, can best be expressed by the figure, that it is *waking up*.

The President's proclamation for volunteers, when issued fifteen days ago, took the country by surprise. The condition of affairs was entirely unknown to the people. The strength of the enemy at Richmond had been underrated, and the situation of our army misrepresented. All that was known of the doings on the peninsula was, in the deceptive words of the telegraph, that "our army had achieved the grandest military triumph over the enemy." A few days before, the Times had prominently published an authentic statement that the rebel force at Richmond numbered two hundred thousand troops; and it was known that they had acted with an audacity which could not be justified from a smaller army. But the public spirit and confidence, always high and hopeful, was at its height; and the great rebellion, of which we had had dissolving views for a half year, was believed to be at the point of annihilation. Nobody knew what to make of the President's call, and it completely confounded the sense of the country. It took some days for people really to understand it aright; but as they have now gotten a true view of the events of the past and the exigencies of the present, they begin to prepare heartily for its duties. They see our Potomac army—still a grand army in every sense of the word—but unable at present to advance upon the overwhelming rebel numbers which the conscription has brought to the defence of Richmond. They see that the ranks of our regiments need filling up, that every column and division of our Eastern army needs to be strengthened by additional regiments. They acknowledge the full extent of the work to be done, even while they know it is not half as great as it was a brief half year ago.

Now that the nation thus comprehends the situation and the work, there is no shirking from them. The apathy that has prevailed during the fortnight, is only owing to the fact that neither was accurately known—as, in truth, they could not have been known before the late trial of strength before Richmond. The enemy is seen to be powerful, but not so formidable that a United People cannot crush him. It is an immense advantage to us that we now know what we never knew before, his true and exact power, and that we have him fixed in a position where the next blow, if rightly dealt, must inevitably make him reel to destruction.

But, in this crisis, speed in our action is the one thing needful. Had one-third of the troops called for by the President on the first of this month been now in the field—had Gen. McClellan been reinforced by even fifty thousand men, so that he could advance upon the staggering enemy and his toppling capital—had he been enabled to smite him again as he smote him a short time ago, and this time with a stouter arm and a renewed vigor, we might have already seen the monster in his death agony, and Richmond might now have fallen. There must be no further delay on the part of the people. The imperative, the unavoidable work of the country, just now, is on the battle-field; and the past, the present and the future, Heaven and Earth, cry on us to do the work quickly. We have the power, the courage, the will; all that is needed is *armed men*.

Good Words for the Good Cause.—Next to him who does brave deeds in these days, is he who speaks stirring, truthful words to inspire those deeds. Such were spoken at the Suffolk County celebration of the Fourth, by Hon. David R. Floyd Jones, whose oration we find reported in full in the Suffolk *Democrat*. Mr. Jones humorously declined to pursue the usual course adopted on such occasions, and "trace the history of our beloved country, from the landing of Columbus to the present time." But he did show, in the course of a brief and intelligent historical analysis, how radically different is the rebellion of which Jefferson Davis is the head, and that which had George Washington for its leader. He showed that the party now fighting for popular rights and constitutional liberty, is that which is upholding the Government, and not that which is seeking to destroy it. He applied this lesson, too, in such a way as must have stimulated the patriotism of his hearers to yet greater sacrifices for their country, and yet greater devotion than they have yet exhibited. Among the most gratifying and promising signs of the times in the present crisis of the country, is the hearty, unquestioning support which the Government receives—merely as the embodiment of the Republic—from such Democrats as Hon. Floyd Jones.

### Filling Up Old Regiments.

The process has already begun in the City and the State of forming new regiments. Captains, Majors and Colonels are appointed according as they bring in each the given number of men, or according to the favor of the military authorities. We have the old experience to go through with, of raw regiments and of inexperienced officers. The old lessons, which have cost us so much, of discipline and of organization and camp-police, are all to be learned again. And this at an immense cost, both to the men themselves and to the country. Why should this be? Why should not the new volunteers be enlisted in old regiments? They must prefer it, if they reflect on the matter. A man's life and health are vastly safer, if he be in the hands of an experienced officer than of a raw one.

All the little arts of camp-life, the means of preserving health and making men comfortable, are far better understood in the old regiments. The officers know how to take care of their men—where to expose and where to guard them. The new levies derive courage and order and discipline from contact with the old soldiers, who have fought so many battles and have had such experience. This was Bonaparte's favorite plan, to fill up the gaps of the old regiments with fresh conscripts, and after a little time the newly-recruited regiments became equal to the old; whereas, an entirely raw regiment is of little value for months. Then the saving to the country is immense in the salaries of officers. We have the reputation, already, of keeping in the field the most expensive army the world ever saw; over two hundred generals under pay, and countless numbers of officers. Many of the regiments are mere skeletons, and yet they have won historic names by their bravery, and the officers deserve promotion and encouragement. Why not reward these regiments with new men, rather than merge them into others, or, rather, than form fresh regiments under new officers? Why should the country pay a new set of officers, when we have a plenty? It is not Colonels and Majors and Captains we want so much now as privates. The new officers ought to be from the old privates who have distinguished themselves, or from the lower ranks of old officers.

It is true, there is one objection to this—that we lose the services of those who are to receive rank according to the men they bring in. But a certain number of petty ranks can still be filled up in this way, and we believe the inducements of belonging to old regiments would often be greater than those which could be offered by these individuals. Why should not some of the officers of the present regiments come on to our cities for recruiting?

What are We to do for Guns.—The President has called for three hundred thousand additional soldiers. The country is responding promptly, enlistments are going rapidly forward, and the men will soon be in the field. Three hundred thousand guns will be immediately required to arm them. Is the Ordnance Department prepared to meet this demand? Is it prepared to place in the hands of each man either a Springfield or Enfield rifled musket, or some other safe and efficient arm? We all know that a sufficient number of the Springfield and Enfield guns cannot be had in time, as evidenced by the fact that a considerable part of the force now in the field is armed with smooth-bored guns. The Government can produce the Springfield rifle only at the rate of some 13,000 per month. Private contractors are not producing a thousand a month. We doubt, indeed, whether a thousand guns of the Springfield pattern have as yet been delivered from all the private manufactories of the country. Where then are our arms to come from? We should have less anxiety on this subject if onr Ordnance Department had heretofore shown efficiency in the discharge of its duties. Unforunately our Chief of Ordnance, we all know, is disposed to practice a cruel and expensive economy, and pursue a sort of hand-to-mouth policy, which, if it can furnish the supplies needed for to-day, allows to-morrow to take care of itself.

We fear that unless the Secretary of War gives the matter his attention, when these men present themselves for service, it will be discovered that there are no *good* guns for them. We are aware that there are in the arsenal some 150,000 guns. But they are nearly all entirely unfit for use, the Chief of Ordnance himself being judge, they being refuse arms from Austria and Belgium, in the purchase of which, as we learn by the report from the Ordnance Department, recently published, the Government got badly cheated.

Gen. Ripley has said that the only use they are fit for is fire wood and old iron; and yet we learn it is the intention to issue these guns to our new recruits. We respectfully submit that the Secretary of War should interpose and prevent so gross an outrage, and so cruel and costly a piece of economy. The issuing of these guns is not necessary. While we cannot procure Springfield and Enfield guns in sufficient quantity, there are others almost as good that can be had. The Prussian arsenals are full of excellent guns, and they can be had. They are known here as the Prussian musket. A leading ordnance officer in this City pronounces this arm fully equal in efficiency to the Enfield rifle. A large number of these guns are in bond in this City, but having been declined by the Government, they are about to be reshipped to Europe, so we learn. Is it possible that the Government will permit this to be done with the certainty that they will be immediately required directly before us? Will the Secretary of War give this subject his prompt attention? If he does not do so, it becomes the duty of the Governors of the several States to remonstrate in behalf of the men they are sending into the field. Let them see to it that their soldiers are well armed. This they should insist upon.

Employing Negroes in our Camps.—A letter from Gen. McClellan, the substance of which was given in the Times of yesterday, corrects another of the many misapprehensions which have taken possession of the public mind. He states that he has received all the negro slaves who have come to his camp for protection, and that he has employed them in digging trenches, attending to the sanitary condition of the camps, and other work of this kind. This we know to be perfectly true. But the *number* of such negroes who fall into our hands, and whose services thus become available, is much smaller than is generally supposed. There may be a thousand at Fortress Monroe, five or six hundred at Yorktown, and as many more in McClellan's army—women and children included. These are not enough to relieve our troops to any very great extent, in building fortifications, digging trenches, &c. But what few are there are kept at work.

There is a very loud demand just now, on the part of the public, for the employment of slave labor in our camps. This is perfectly natural and proper. The rebels have employed their slaves in camp-work from the beginning. Indeed, it is pretty well understood now that those Southern men were right who said that Slavery would be an element of *strength* to the South, instead of weakness, in the event of a war. The slaves do all the hard work of the camps, dig all the trenches, build all the forts, drag all the cannon, and leave the whites free and fresh for drilling and fighting. So far, the slaves have shown no disposition to rebel against this usage. They work apparently as zealously and with as good a will as their masters, in the rebel service. At no time within the past twenty-five years has the South been so free from negro insurrections, so far as we can judge, as now.

It certainly is a matter of the greatest importance that, in some way or other, we should deprive the rebels of this powerful weapon which they are using against us. But we see no way in which it can be done until we have beaten their armies. They keep the negroes at work now, and have the benefit of their labors, because they have the control of them. All along the Peninsula, and wherever their troops have retreated before our armies, they have taken the able-bodied negroes with them, leaving on our hands only the old, the infirm, and the women and children. These, for the most part, are a burden to us, as we have to support them.

Just as fast as we whip the rebels, we can avail ourselves of the labor of their slaves, *and no faster*. Wherever we can get them, we ought to use them. And we hope that the day is not far off when we can count the numbers of them engaged upon our camp-work by the ten thousand, instead of by the hundred, as now.

Emancipation and Foreign Intervention.—A great many people predict very important results upon the public sentiment of Europe, from the emancipation of our slaves. Whenever our Government makes up its mind to take that step, these men say, we shall hear nothing more of *intervention* from either England or France. All their sympathies will then be with us. This is the argument of Wendell Phillips and of many others who are urging this policy on Congress and the President.

We do not share these expectations. We do not believe that Emancipation would change, in the slightest degree, the disposition or the action of either France or England. Both these nations are thoroughly and intensely selfish in their conduct concerning our affairs. They consult solely and exclusively what they believe to be their own interest and the interest of their people. They don't care a straw for Slavery nor for the negro,—and their feeling against the United States would be intensified, rather than softened, by a decree of Emancipation.

The *cause* of the hostility of England and France toward our prosecution of the war is mainly the suffering it inflicts upon a very large portion of their manufacturing population. Other influences coöperate with this. They dislike our republican institutions—they dread our growing influence on European politics—and they will feel safer when our power has been substantially crippled. But these are secondary and comparatively remote reasons for their present attitude toward us. *They want cotton.* Their commerce, their manufactures, all their great interests suffer for want of it. There are two millions of people in England, and as many in France, who depend for their daily bread on the manufacture of cotton. Our blockade of the Southern coast prevents their getting it. And therefore they denounce the Government which wages the war and enforces the blockade. No thought or care for Slavery will change this necessity or the feeling which grows out of it. You might make every negro slave on this continent a freeman to-morrow, and the active sympathies of both England and France would continue to be on the side of the Southern rebels.

Those who rely on Emancipation to effect a change in our favor, in foreign sentiment, lean on a broken reed. There is just one thing and only one which will work that change,—and that is *success*. If we beat their armies, and destroy their military power, foreign sentiment will be on our side. And nothing else will bring it there.

The James Island Fiasco.—As an act of the purest justice we admit into another column some remarks of Gen. Benham in review of the report of Gen. Stevens upon the James Island disaster. It will be seen that Gen. Benham not only shows that Stevens, Wright and Williams acquiesced in the project of attack, which had, in fact, been ordered by Gen. Hunter, but that the failure was entirely due to the tardiness and neglect of orders of which Gen. Stevens was guilty. The proofs of these points, as presented by Gen. Benham, would seem to be unanswerable. It is also asserted in Gen. Benham's note that had Gen. Stevens led or even accompanied his troops, the assault might have been successful; whereas that commander was throughout the engagement nearly half a mile distant from the enemy's battery, concealed by a hedge. As the issue in this matter has now been distinctly made, we presume it will pass out of the newspapers. The controversy must, at all events, cease, so far as this journal is concerned.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### Congress and the Confiscation Bill.

### The Bill Modified in Accordance with the President's Views.

### The Negotiation for a General Exchange of Prisoners.

### NEW HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS

### OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, July 16.

#### MEETING OF EXTREMES.

Extremes met in Congress to-day, in opposition to the President's modifications of the Confiscation bill. Radical Republicans, like Thaddeus Stevens and Bingham, opposed the modifications as taking away the life and virtue of the bill, while the unreasonable Conservatives opposed them in order to procure a veto of the bill as passed, and defeat all confiscation. The talk is general in Washington to-night that the President has now fairly broken loose from both factions—the Abolitionists and Pro-Slaveryites—and should keep them all aloof from his counsels in future.

The following is the bill which has passed both Houses, and which removes the President's objection to the Confication act;

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc.*, That the provisions of the third clause of the fifth section of an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes, shall be so construed as not to apply to any act or acts done prior to the passage thereof, nor to include any member of a State Legislature or Judge of any State Court, who has not, in accepting or entering upon his office, taken an oath to support the Constitution of the so-called Confederate States of America; nor shall any punishment or proceedings under said act be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the real estate of the offender beyond his natural life.

#### SPEECH OF SENATOR CHANDLER.

Senator Chandler's speech to-day is regarded as an open attack on the Administration. Not one of his garbled and *ex parte* statements but has been pushed on President Lincoln's attention day after day for months, to induce him to supersede Gen. McClellan. The President, knowing all the facts better than Chandler, has refused, and still refuses to join the crusade against McClellan, but calls on the country for troops to reinforce him. Thereupon, Chandler pronounces a bitter, wild and unsparing speech, calculated to produce widespread disaffection to the Government among the people, and to put an end to all enlistments.

#### THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS, ETC.

Col. Madison Miller, of Missouri, and Major Stone, of Iowa, Union prisoners captured at Shiloh, have returned to Washington from Petersburgh, Va. They came to Washington on parole some weeks ago, by consent of the rebel Government, to negotiate a general exchange of prisoners. They failed, and went back to the Confederates to give themselves up. The protest of the Times brought the matter forcibly to the attention of the War Department, and Gen. Dix was directed to accept the Confederate proposition, which only required that Gen. Buckner should be included by the National Government in its list of prisoners to be surrendered. When this news reached Petersburgh, Col. Miller and Major Stone, at the instance of the rebel Secretary of War, returned to Washington to facilitate a matter so desirable to suffering prisoners on both sides. Miller says there are twenty thousand Union prisoners in the South, and that their food is deficient and their sufferings great. He says further, that the rebels are jubilant over their late fight; that conscription is rigidly enforced, and their army at Richmond very large, though none of Beauregard's army is there. He says a Confederate newspaper has lately urged the Government to strike now, *because they have all the men they can ever get in the field*, and from this time their numbers must decrease, while the Union armies will increase. The Petersburgh *Express* of Monday is disgusted that Miller and Stone should have been allowed to pass about that town so freely.

#### THE HOSPITALS—NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

The President has decided to break up the hospitals in New-York and Philadelphia and other cities, and to establish, in lieu thereof, hospitals within the limits of the several Military Departments. For the Army of the Potomac, hospitals will be erected at Point Lookout, Craney Island and Camp Hamilton, near Fortress Monroe. At the latter place a large building is now under way, and will soon be ready for the reception of patients. This plan was suggested by the Surgeon-General as being preferable in every respect to the one now adopted. The suggestion of Gov. Curtin, to have the sick and wounded removed to hospitals in their respective States, was duly considered, and an order to that effect was made, but it was found that the interest of the service demanded the plan now determined upon.

#### AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

The following is the substance of a General Order just issued from the War Department:

"In organizing new regiments of volunteers, the Governors of the States are authorized to appoint, in addition to the Staff officers heretofore authorized, one Second Lieutenant for each company, who shall be mustered into the service at the commencement of the organization, with authority to muster in recruits as they are enlisted.

If any recruit shall be enlisted who shall afterwards, on medical inspection, prove to have been obviously unfit for service at the time of his enlistment, all expenses caused thereby shall be paid by such officer, to be stopped against him from any payment that may be coming to him from the Government hereafter.

Any officer thus appointed and mustered shall only be entitled to be paid on the muster and pay roll of his company, and should he fail to secure an organized company within such reasonable time as the Governor may designate, his men may be transferred to some other company, his appointment revoked, and he discharged without pay, unless the Governor shall think proper to give him a position in the consolidated company to which his men have been transferred.

Recruits will be sent to the regimental rendezvous at least as often as once a week, where they will be immediately examined by the Surgeon of the regiment, and if found unfit for duty by reason of permanent disability, they will be discharged from the service forthwith by the Surgeon, who will report such

Discharges to the Adjutant-General of the State, and also to the Adjutant of the Regiment, noting particularly those cases where the disability was obvious at the time of enlistment.

As soon as the organization of a regiment is completed it will be carefully instructed by the mustering officer for the State, who will see that at least the minimum number of each company is present. No absentees, except the sick in hospital, will be counted. He will also compare the muster in rolls, and if found correct, will sign the roll, certifying to the muster of each man at the date of his enlistment.

Officers will be mustered into the service only on the authority of the Governor of the State to which their regiments belong.

Until regiments are organized and their muster rolls completed they will be under the exclusive control of the Governors of the States, and all requisitions for Quartermaster, medical and ordnance stores, and contracts for subsistence, will, if approved by them, be allowed and not otherwise.

Where it is desired by the Governors of the States, the United States officers of the Quartermaster, Medical and Ordnance Departments, may turn over stores to the State authorities, to be issued by them in accordance with the regulations, and accounted for to the proper Bureau of the War Department.

Persons traveling under the order of a Governor of a State, on business connected with the recruiting service, will be allowed the actual cost of transportation, to be paid by the mustering and disbursing officer on presentation of the account, accompanied by proper vouchers and the order under which the journey was performed.

### ESCAPE OF SECESSION PRISONERS.

Last night, under cover of darkness, a number of secession prisoners escaped from Fort Delaware. They were probably aided by the Secessionists of Delaware, but it is not known to the Department how they managed to elude the vigilance of the sentinels. Orders have been given to reinforce the garrison. Capt. Gibson, of the United States Artillery, is the military commandant.

An order will be issued by the Adjutant-General providing that no payment will be made to officers and enlisted men on furloughs until they report to their regiments, and authority will be given to officers in charge of hospitals to muster the inmates for pay, so that the delays now experienced will be avoided.

### THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS AT NEWPORT.

No further information has been received touching the removal of the seventeen hundred patients from Yorktown to Newport. The only order given by the Surgeon-General was one for their removal to Fortress Monroe. Directly Dr. Hammond was informed they had been taken to Newport, he dispatched Medical Inspector Collum to investigate the matter. It is believed that Brigade-Surgeon T. L. Wheaton, in charge, being a Rhode Islander, assumed the responsibility of taking the vessel to Newport, where there was no provision whatever made. Several serious complaints are made against Wheaton, and to-day a series of resolutions, passed at a meeting of preachers in Newport, strongly denunciatory of his conduct, were received by Secretary Stanton and referred to the Surgeon-General, who indorsed thereon that the necessary measures to investigate the charges against Dr. Wheaton had already been taken. He will probably be summarily dismissed.

### GUNBOATS.

The Navy Department will receive proposals for building double-bowed side-wheel gunboats until the 20th inst., from shipbuilders actually engaged in the construction of vessels.

### THE COURT-MARTIAL AT FORT COLUMBUS.

The proceedings and sentences of the General Court-martial at Fort Columbus, of which Gen. Brown was President, have been officially approved. Capt. E. C. Jones, of the Seventh Infantry, for being drunk while on duty as an officer of the day, has been cashiered, and therefore ceases to be an officer of the army. Private Peter Fay, found guilty of absenting himself without leave from his post for one week, was sentenced to be confined at hard labor for four months, and to forfeit $10 per month of his pay for the same period.

### BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Hon. Edwin H. Webster, Representative from Maryland, has been nominated as Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

### PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The promotions and appointments in the army since the publication of the 10th of June, embrace those of thirty non-commissioned officers and privates to Second Lieutenancies in the regular service, thus placing them in the line of advancement.

Capt. William Painter, formerly of Philadelphia, has been promoted to be Major, for gallantry at Drainesville and efficiency as Assistant Quartermaster, and detailed to Gen. Rickett's Division.

Acting Master's-Mate David T. Potter has been dismissed the service, he having offered to pay John B. Murray, of New-York, $50 to obtain the appointment of Acting-Master.

Lieut. Austin Pendergrast has been ordered to the command of the *Water Witch*.

The following officers are ordered to the U. S. iron-clad steamer *New Ironsides*: Lieut. Robt. Boyd, Jr., Master; H. B. Robson, Acting-Master; Geo. W. Dorrett, Paymaster; A. W. Russell.

Brigade Surgeon Adam Hammer is ordered to report to the Medical Director at St. Louis for duty, in charge of one of the general hospitals in that city.

Assistant Surgeon Harrison Allen, Medical Cadet F. G. H. Bradford, and Hospital Stewards McManus and Austin, will report in person to Surgeon Letterman, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, for duty.

### CONFIRMED.

Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, was to-night confirmed by the Senate as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

### SURGICAL ORDER.

Surgeon Mitchell, First Maryland Volunteers, will report for duty to Surgeon McFarlin, Medical Director of Gen. Pope's command.

## THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

Washington, Wednesday, July 16.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to authorize the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of the State of Kentucky, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (Union,) called the bill up, and urged its passage.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, opposed the passage of the bill.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) thought that Kentucky should not be allowed to raise troops simply to fight on her own soil. He said that at one time there were sixteen men from a rural town in New-Hampshire in one regiment of the Army of the Potomac, but he was informed that not one of them was alive now. Not one of them perished by the bullet, the sabre or the bayonet, but all died in the trenches of Virginia. How could he ask his own people to go and fight, and die and rot by the wayside in Virginia, when Kentucky was allowed to have troops, paid by the Government, who only fight in the State of Kentucky, and do easy service within her own doors.

The bill was then laid aside informally.

Mr. Clark called up the resolution from the House, explanatory of the Confiscation act. He offered as an amendment, that no punishment under the bill shall work the forfeiture of real estate beyond the natural life of the person accused.

Mr. Trumbull opposed the amendment, as life forfeiture of real estate in the West amounts to nothing.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that if the Senator (Clark) could say that it was likely the President would veto the bill unless this amendment was adopted, he (Sherman) was to vote for it, but he wanted the President to take the responsibility of it.

Mr. Clark—I think I may say that I am authorized to state, that this amendment will remove one of the objections of the President to the bill. One of the objects of this amendment was an inducement to obtain the President's signature. He should also offer another amendment, that the words "granting amnesty" shall be construed so as to authorize the President to restore any property under the bill if he thinks it necessary.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said that he was not willing to legislate under any duress. He would never surrender the independence of the Senate to the dictation of any President, however much we might trust him. Let the President, if he does not like the bill, send it back here with his veto, and then he (Lane) was willing to make the issue between confiscation and no confiscation. He (Lane) was not willing to have the hands of the Senate tied by the Executive or any other power this side of Heaven.

Mr. Clark thought they might as well look at the question practically, and not stop at little points of etiquette. If there were honest objections, we might as well try and harmonize them.

Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.,) thought that this was an entirely new mode of legislation. If the President has objections to the bill, it is his business to send the bill back with his objections. It is time that we met the enemies of this country fairly, and not with a timid policy. We must defend the country from its enemies, and from any timidity on the part of those whose duty it is to take care of the country. We must meet the question boldly, and not by this back-door legislation. He thought it a monstrous precedent to establish.

Mr. Harris, of New-York, (Rep.,) thought there was nothing so monstrous in this proposition. If the President had constitutional scruples we ought to have proper respect for them. If we can pass this resolution and avoid a veto, he (Harris) thought it was best to do so.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) thought that this was entirely a novel question. This way of coming in here illegitimately—in a way unknown to the Constitution—he did not like. He (Wade) did not know who was authorized to speak for the President or promulgate his views. If this is the way we are to legislate we ought to have a Committee to wait on the President, when we pass a bill, and ask what his "royal" wish is? and how much we shall alter a bill to escape his veto? This is disgraceful. It is a total surrender of the rights of this body. The only constitutional way for the President is, if he has objections to the bill, to state them in his veto. There is no other way for him to act unless we desire to surrender all our constitutional rights and all the dignity of the Senate. This way of coming in here with back-door vetoes cannot be tolerated. It seems that some gentlemen have been to see the President—to learn his opinions. These gentlemen are very fortunate. Most gentlemen when they go to see the President are debarred from his presence, and those only are admitted who are charged with his constitutional conscience. He (Wade) would be very sorry if the President should veto this important measure. It would be the saddest news that ever went out of this Capital. If such, however, is to be the case, he wanted the President to take all the responsibility of his own actions. He (Wade) wanted no back-kitchen way of doing business.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that he had been engaged here for months trying to pass a confiscation bill of some sort, and one finally was passed, to which there were strong objections by some Senators. He (Wilson) regarded the present resolution as of little consequence, and if its passage would in any way satisfy anybody's constitutional scruples, he (Wilson) was perfectly willing to vote for it. He admitted this mode of legislation seemed improper, but he believed that the great measure was far above all little irregularities. If he could secure the passage of this bill, he would do so.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) said that he could see no impropriety in any Senator asking the President about his views upon any bill. Such impropriety, if there is any, could not be charged strongly against him, (Fessenden,) for he had done it now for the first time in his life. He had been solicited by many gentlemen to inquire of the President as to his opinions on this bill, considering it to be very unfortunate that there should be any difference of opinion between the President and Congress on so important a measure as this. It must be remembered that the President is an important branch of this Government, and without his signature no bill can become a law, without a two-thirds vote. The people are very much interested in this measure, and he (Fessenden) felt deep interest in it, and voted for it, though with some hesitation as to its constitutional bearings. He believed that whatever opinion the President expressed he expressed honestly. What part of common sense is it, when we can retain all the essential features of the bill, to refuse to have anything to do with it at all? Is it not best to do the best we can under the circumstances? Is there any loss of dignity or character in passing such a resolution as this, or is it better that no bill should be passed? He (Fessenden) was willing to take all the responsibility of going to the President, if there was any responsibility about it at all.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) offered an amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. Clark, to strike out the word "real," so as to have the limitation to life forfeiture apply properly.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) hoped the amendment would not be adopted. He should say nothing, as his views had been misrepresented by the Press. He had been charged with trying to protect the real estate of the rebels, when the reverse was the case. He wanted to get rid of all constitutional objections. He wanted to take all the real estate of the rebels, and repeople those States with new and loyal people.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Rep.,) was willing to stand by the President. He would not ask him to violate his conscience on account of the Senate. He thought the amendment of the Senator from New-Hampshire (Clark) better for the people of Kansas, as they would get hold of the rebel property much cheaper than otherwise, and he was perfectly willing to trust his constituents to get hold of the title in the future.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) did not wish to make the President violate his conscience in any way; but is the President connected with legislation in any way except by his veto? The Senate did not wish to come in conflict with the Executive in any way, but the President in an unconstitutional way is bringing on a conflict between himself and the Senate—in a very dangerous way as he (Trumbull) thought. He (Trumbull) did not doubt at all that the Senator from Maine (Fessenden) understood the views of the President correctly, but on some other bill and on some other occasion, some Senators who are not so accurate might undertake to state the views of the President and make a mistake, and the Senate might vote on entirely erroneous views. This resolution proposes an entirely new precedent. Such a thing has never been done before. The amendment proposed by the Senator from New-Hampshire (Clark) was suggested simply and solely for the purpose of overcoming the objections which he (Trumbull) understood were made by the President. This seems like an attempt on the part of the President to coerce Congress. If the President has objections to the resolution, let him use his Constitutional prerogative, and veto the bill, and then it will not follow, as has been suggested, that we have no bill, for the veto message can be taken up and acted on, and if necessary, the bill can be passed by a two-thirds vote. He (Trumbull) had felt a great deal of interest in the passage of a confiscation bill, and he believed that if one had been passed at the commencement of the session, the rebellion by this time would have been suppressed. The passage of such a bill would have been of more value to us than the taking of the rebel capital. It was just a difference between saying to the slaves of the rebels, escape from your masters and come within our lines and your shackles shall fall forever, and saying to them, if you come within our lines you shall be driven back. The rebels had confiscated all the property of Union men that they could lay their hands on, but of course rebel property must be protected, and when a Union army come upon it a guard must be placed around it and protected. So there was every inducement for men to side against the Government for then no harm would come to them from either side. We should have had plenty of friends in the South if the Confiscation policy had been adopted, and men been told that if they took up arms against the Government their property would be taken. The Confiscation bill makes it the duty of the President to take the property of rebels toward the expenses of the war, but the bill, if he understood it, did not declare the forfeiture of real estate of any convicted traitor, and he thought that when the President came to examine the bill carefully he would find there was no such clause in it, and he (Trumbull) did not believe the veto message would ever reach the Senate, and would not believe it till he saw it. Therefore he would not pass this resolution to obviate any supposed objections. He would wait till the President sent his objections in regular form, and then he (Trumbull) was perfectly willing to repass the bill, with modifications or not, as the Senate decides.

Mr. Hale did not think the President had done anything wrong, or infringed on the dignity of the Senate in any way, and this was not the time to attempt on trifles. He thought this objection of the President was a very great mistake, but as the President was acting honestly about it, he thought the Senate should meet him in the same spirit.

Mr. Powell's amendment was then rejected—yeas 16, nays 21.

Mr. Sumner said the country was never in so great peril as now, and in such a time as this, he was willing to forego his individual opinions rather than hazard the passage of the Confiscation bill. Though he did not agree at all with the President in the objection, yet the great object, the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, was secured. He should, under the circumstances, vote for the resolution, and for the amendment of the Senator from New-Hampshire.

Mr. Howard should vote for the resolution, though he protested against any such objection as suggested, but he would not jeopardize in any way the Confiscation act.

Mr. Clark's amendment was then adopted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wilson of Massachusetts, Willey and Wright—25.

Nays—Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Grimes, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Lane of Indiana, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Trumbull, Wade, Williamson, Wilmot, of Wilson Missouri—15.

Mr. Clark offered a further amendment that the words "grant amnesty," authorize the President to restore property seized under the bill, to any person found innocent. Agreed to, and the resolution passed.

Mr. Fessenden called up the bill to provide for the more prompt settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers. Passed.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Finance Committee, reported back the resolution amending the act to provide for the internal revenue. Passed.

Mr Fessenden also reported back the resolution providing that it be voted the excuse for absence from duty of Congress be active employment in the military service for the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved to amend that they be in the military service without pay. Agreed to.

Mr. Sumner moved to amend, that while any member withdraws from his seat in anticipation of adjournment, in addition to the sum now deducted by law, there shall be a further deduction, equal to half the mileage allowed, unless the absence be for sickness or by consent. Agreed to, and the resolution passed.

The bill for the discharge of State prisoners, &c., was taken up.

The section authorizing the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* was amended, so as to limit to the time when Congress is not in session, and to political offences.

Mr. Wilson's amendment, to strike out the first two sections, was rejected—yeas, 18; nays, 19.

The bill was further amended, on motion of Mr. Browning, so that prisoners be not discharged until they take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Rep.,) referred to the fact that the Committee on the Conduct of the War had been engaged in investigation and had collected a deal of evidence. Referring to the battle of Bull Run, he said there was a column of 20,000 under Patterson, ordered either to attack the enemy or else keep him engaged, so he could not reinforce at Manassas. Patterson telegraphed that Johnston had a superior force, and had received large reinforcements, when the fact was that Johnston received no reinforcements, and had less force than Patterson. The reason of the loss of the battle of Bull Run was the delay from Thursday till Sunday, by reason of the Quartermaster's supplies not coming; the delay of Sunday morning in consequence of Keyes' Brigade not getting in position; the arrival of Johnston's reinforcements; the disaster in placing a battery a thousand yards in advance, and mistaking a rebel regiment for a battery support, and the failure to bring up the reserve at the critical time. But the losses of Bull Run were small, and the people rallied, till on the 10th of December the roll was 195,435 men, with thirteen regiments not reported, mostly intended for Gen. Burnside, all under command of Gen. McClellan. He then referred to the battle of Ball's Bluff, reading the orders to Devins and Col. Baker, showing that Baker supposed there were 40,000 men within twelve miles of him, and there was no evidence of rashness on the part of Col. Baker, except exposing his own person. He quoted from the evidence of Major John Dix, who said that a very few men in reinforcement would have sufficed to drive off the enemy at Ball's Bluff, and this gallant officer offered to go if they would let him have a company of one hundred men. The enemy's batteries were in a wood, and it was difficult to tell what their force was.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

Mr. Chandler resumed his remarks, and read from the testimony of the general officers, concerning the battle of Ball's Bluff, to the effect that reinforcements could easily have been sent by the way of Edward's Ferry, but McCall and Smith were ordered to fall back at the very time Baker was sent across the river, and no men were sent from Edward's Ferry, though the distance was short. Gen. Stone swears there were never any mounted guns between Edward's Ferry and Ball's Bluff. The man Who issued the order must answer to God for the slaughter of the brave men in that fight. After this wholesale murder, the whole Army of the Potomac retired except from in front of Washington. He then read further testimony, showing that the Navy Department applied to the War Department for 4,000 men to hold Matthias Point and keep open the Potomac, commencing such application as early as June, till in October it was agree to send men, and missiles were gathered there by the Navy Department, but the troops here were not sent by the appointed time and the Navy Department could not find out the reason. The evidence further stated that the President assisted the Navy Department as much as he could with this plan, but Gen. McClellan objected, because he feared the arrangements for landing could not be made. Thus, he said, the nation was disgraced for months by the blockade of the Potomac, and the capital besieged by a force at no time half that of the United States. In December the nation began to clamor for a movement, and not for a movement, and the Committee on the Conduct of the War urged the necessity of some movement, and the President and Cabinet were in favor of some forward movement, and they were assured by Gen. McClellan that a move would be made very soon; that he never intended to go into Winter quarters and he did not. Our brave men spent the Winter in canvas tents. At last, in January, the President gave an order to forward, and those glorious events took place at Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Newbern, &c., and no nothing, strategy seemed to give way to works, and the day of spades, pick-axes and shovels was over. On the 22d of February, the army of the Potomac was ordered to move, but it was not ready. At last on the 10th of March it did move under the protest of the Commander. On the 10th of March that army numbered 230,000 men by muster roll. They marched on Manassas and the wooden guns of Centreville, and the enemy less than 40,000 quietly moved away. At a Council of War eight Generals voted not to advance on Manassas, but leave the enemy there and sneak around by Annapolis. Seven out of the eight of these Generals were appointed by the advice of Gen. McClellan. But the Secretary of War overruled this, and made the army move on Manassas. Why the magnificent army of two hundred and thirty thousand did not march on Richmond no one knows, but at last McClellan divided the army, and sailed for Fortress Monroe. The Committee on the Conduct of the War summoned Gen. Wadsworth, who swore that he had only 19,022 men left to defend Washington, and not a single gun mounted on wheels, and part of this force was new and undisciplined, and some nearly disorganized. He (Chandler) then read from the testimony of John Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War, who testified that prior to the 5th of April 120,000 men were sent down to McClellan; then Franklin's Division was sent, 12,000 more; the 1st of June, McCall's Division, 10,000 more, and about that time 11,000 from Baltimore and Fortress Monroe, and last June Shields' Division, about 5,000, were sent, making a total of 158,000 men, sent to Gen. McClellan, prior to the engagements before Richmond. Mr. Tucker further testified that he did not know of any other force which could have been sent to Gen. McClellan. Thus, Mr. Chandler said, it is shown that 158,000 of the best troops that ever stood on God's footstool have been sent to Gen. McClellan, and yet the treasonable Press of the country was howling against the Secretary of War, because he had not sent reinforcements to Gen. McClellan. He read further, from the testimony of Gen. Meigs, corroborating Mr. Tucker, and saying that he believed everything that McClellan asked for had been promptly sent to him by the Government. Mr. Chandler continued, saying that McClellan lost more men in the trenches, five to one, than ever fell from the enemy since the army went to Yorktown. At last, when a small fraction of the army whipped the enemy at Williamsburgh, McClellan, at a long distance from the field of battle, wrote a dispatch to the Secretary of War that he should try to hold the enemy in check, but they were too fast. The road to Richmond was open, and all he had to do was to march out of the swamps and into Richmond; but he found the worst swamp he could, and sat right down in the middle of it, and went to work digging trenches, and tens of thousands of brave men were lost there by sickness. Then, after waiting, the battle of Fair Oaks was fought, and instead of following the enemy into Richmond, they found another swamp and commenced digging trenches, and waited till the enemy got all the reinforcements they could raise by impressment and for the army from Corinth to come, and then the rebels attacked us, throwing their whole force on our right wing, but instead of reinforcing there they ordered a retreat, and that is strategy. We lost 10,000 men there digging trenches and then left those trenches without firing a gun, and the army was ordered to advance on the gunboats instead of Richmond. He said he knew he should be denounced for making these disclosures, but he thought the country ought to know the facts, and only traitors and fools would denounce him.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that the Committee on the Conduct of the War have leave to sit during the recess of Congress. Laid over.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

After which, adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, July 16.

Mr. Wilson, of Missouri, (Union,) from the Conference Committee, made a report, which was concurred in, on a bill prohibiting the confinement of persons in the military service in the Penitentiaries, except on conviction of mutiny, desertion, or an attempt to incite a mutiny, and to discharge from the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia certain convicts confined there by sentence of Courts-martial.

Mr. White, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee on Gradual Emancipation, to whom the President's recent message and draft of a bill were referred, reported a bill providing that whenever the President shall be satisfied that Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee or Missouri has adopted measures for emancipating the slaves throughout either or all of these States, it shall be the duty of the President, assisted by the Secretary of the Treasury, to procure and deliver to such States five per cent. United States bonds, equal to the valuation of the slaves, according to the census of 1860, provided no compensation shall be made to any State which has aided the present rebellion, or to anyone that has held or accepted any civil or military office under the so-called Confederate States, or any one of them.

The whole amount of the bonds to be delivered shall not exceed in the aggregate one hundred and eighty millions of dollars.

For the purpose of settling the slaves beyond the limits of the United States twenty millions of dollars are appropriated, to be expended in colonization at the discretion of the President.

The benefits of this act shall not inure to any State failing to pass a law of emancipation within five years from the date of the passage of this act.

The bill also provides for complete emancipation within twenty years.

If any State, after having received any bonds, as aforesaid, shall recommend or tolerate Slavery contrary to the act of emancipation, it shall refund to the United States all the principal and interest paid on account of such bonds.

Mr. White, of Indiana, briefly explained the provisions of the bill, and, on his motion, 10,000 copies of the bill and report were ordered to be printed.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered the following, namely:

"To the end that the Constitution and laws shall be acknowledged and enforced in the United States and the Territories thereof, and the present causeless and unnatural rebellion speedily put down, therefore,

*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the President be and he is hereby empowered to call into the army, by voluntary enlistments or other means, as he may direct, for one year, unless sooner discharged, one million of men in addition to the present number, and that said increase of the army shall be organized, equipped, and paid, &c., &c., as is now by law provided."

Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) wished to make the number two millions.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New-York, (Rep.,) thought it would be better to call out three millions.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, (Rep.,) suggested that the men should be mustered without regard to their color.

The House refused to suspend the rules for the reception of Mr. Kellogg's resolution.

The House then disposed of sundry bills on the Speaker's desk by agreeing to amendments of the Senate.

The Senate bill providing for the admission of Western Virginia as a State was taken up.

Mr. Segar, of Virginia, (Union,) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Motion lost by 44 against 70.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling moved to postpone the bill until the second Tuesday in December.

Motion carried by 63 against 53.

The House then passed the Senate bill authorizing the President to enter into contracts with any foreign Government for the reception and colonization of captured Africans in the West India Islands.

The Senate bill amendatory of the Militia act of 1795, authorizing the President to call out the militia for a period not exceeding nine months, and the employment of persons of African descent, &c., was taken up.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved the "previous question."

Mr. Biddle, of Pennsylvania, (Opp.,) earnestly appealed to his colleague not to insist upon the passage of the bill without affording an opportunity to have it amended. He could vote for some things in the bill, but for others he could not.

Mr. Stevens adhered to his motion, saying he wanted the bill to pass *now*.

Mr. Holman, of Maryland, (Opp.,) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Motion lost by yeas 29; nays 77.

The bill was then passed under the operation of the "previous question."

Mr. Sedgwick, of New-York, (Rep.,) reported a bill, which was passed, tendering the thanks of Congress to naval officers Lardner, Davis, Dahlgren, Rowan, D. D. Porter and Stringham.

Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved that the House proceed to consider the business on the Speaker's table in order to reach the bill explanatory of the Confiscation act, as returned from the Senate with an amendment.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved that the House adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was lost by 21 against 74.

The House then agreed to Mr. Eliot's motion by 79 against 84.

Mr. Mallory again moved that the House adjourn.

Motion lost by 30 against 84.

Finally, without further proceedings, except to delay action, the House voted on the Senate's amendment, with the following result:

Yeas 79; Nays 9.

There being no quorum a result was not reached.

Another vote was taken on the Senate's amendment, namely: "Nor shall any punishment or proceeding under said act be so construed as to work forfeiture of real estate of the offender beyond his natural life," &c.

Agreed to, Yeas, 83; Nays, 21, the nays being as follows:

Messrs Ancona, Bingham, Cobb, Cox, Cravens, Davis, Dunlap, Holman, Law, Mengies, Morris, Odell, Pendleton, Potter, Shiel, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stiles, Stevens, Ward and Wilson.

The House concurred in the Senate's propositions, namely: All sections of the Internal Tax bill, which require anything to be done on and after July and August, are amended so as to mean that such things shall not be done later than the 1st day of October next, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make proclamation of the date to be fixed by him. Adjourned.

### The Louisville Journal on Gen. Mitchel.

Louisville, Wednesday, July 16.

The *Journal*, replying to a dispatch from Gen. Mitchel, says Gen. Mitchel's answer acquits Col. J. T. Morton, of the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, and that he left for Washington on the 9th to lay the particulars of the case before the military authorities. The *Journal* speaks highly of the character of Col. Morton, but says he does not rely on his personal character to a degree to substantiate the crimes against Gen. Mitchel. The *Journal*, in concluding, says: "All our predispositions were strongly in favor of Gen. Mitchel, and being thus prepared, we held back his dishonor until we felt that we could no longer either doubt without dissembling or forbear without faithlessness. The public may be assured the duty we performed was not a welcome one."

### Funeral of Lieut. Hill, &c.

Albany, Wednesday, July 16.

Lieut. Edward Bayard Hill, son of the late Nicholas Hill, the eminent lawyer, who died from the effect of wounds received in the battle before Richmond, was buried this afternoon from the residence of Peter Cagger. The military and a large concourse of people paid a last tribute of respect to a gallant and lamented young officer.

Mrs. Gen. Buell and the wife of Lieut. Worden are here at the Delavan House.

### Canal Tolls.

Buffalo, Wednesday, July 16.

The gross receipt of Canal Tolls at Buffalo, from the opening of the season to July 14, amount to $1,024,369 44. For the corresponding period in 1861, they were $573,056 64. The receipts for the week ending July 14 foot up $106,940, and for the corresponding week last year, $139,654.

### THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 565, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY—Preparations to clear James River—Visit of the President—Reinforcements by Burnside—Present Prospects of the Army.

NEWS FROM THE SHENANDOAH—Gen. Pope Concentrating for an Advance—His Address to his Army.

NEWS FROM THE WEST—Recapture of Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Nashville Threatened—Guerrillas in Kentucky and Missouri—Movements Near Corinth and Memphis—Gen. Curtis Safe.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, Memphis, on the Mississippi and at Richmond—Extracts from Southern Papers—Condition of things along the Coast—Recapture of Baton Rouge.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—Renewed Threats of Intervention—The International Exhibition—France and Mexico—Affairs in Brazil, Bolivia, &c.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS EPITOMIZED.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of intense interest.

**Grover & Baker's** CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES, Acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

**Morton's Gold Pens.**—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

## MARRIED.

Brady—Chappell.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 16, at the Middle Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, Mr. Charles E. Brady to Miss Mary Augusta Chappell, daughter of John Chappell, Esq., all of this City.

Cook—Swords.—In Portchester, on Wednesday, July 16, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Samuel Hollingsworth, the Rev. E. R. T. Cook, of New-York, to Anna M., daughter of Edward J. Swords, of Portchester.

Messinger—Neilson.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 15, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Capt. Daniel Messinger, U. S. A., to Elizabeth C., daughter of the late A. B. Neilson.

## DIED.

Austin.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 16, suddenly, Leander W. Austin, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his father, R. J. L. Austin, and the members of Hose Company No. 32, and Fire Department generally, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 201 West 39th-st.

☞ Monmouth, N. J., papers please copy.

Arthur.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 16, Charlotte Haight Arthur, relict of the late John A. Arthur, of Burlington, Vt., in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock precisely, from her late residence, No. 140 President-st., Brooklyn.

Disbrow.—At Savage's Station, Va., Wm. H. Disbrow, Jr., of this City, aged 18 years. He fell mortally wounded while fighting for the Union in the battles before Richmond, a member of the gallant Fifth Regiment, N. Y. V.

Duke.—At Hilton Head Hospital, S. C., on Saturday, June 28, First Corporal Kosciusko Duke, Fourth Company, Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Capt. J. More, son of Thomas and Margaret Duke, No. 189 42d-st., of wounds received at the battle of James Island, June 16, aged 20 years, 9 months and 10 days. A dutiful son, true comrade and brave soldier.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members now in this City of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, are respectfully solicited to attend the funeral, from the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

Fenton.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 15, Charles Elmer, infant son of Aaron D. and Lucy A. Fenton, aged 11 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 53 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) the 17th inst., at 4 P. M.

Howell.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 16, suddenly, Mr. George R. Howell, No. 95 West 22d-st., aged 45 years.

Due notice of his funeral will be given in this evening and in the Friday morning papers.

Mais.—On Saturday, July 5, at the residence of her son-in-law, Almiron Whitehead, in Waterford, Oakland County, Mich., Mrs. Mary M. Mais, relict of Rev. Charles Mais, late of New-York City, in the 70th year of her age.

Maxwell.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, July 15, James Alexander Maxwell, late a student of Trinity School, New-York, son of Henry Maxwell, aged 17 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family, and the students of Trinity School, are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, in St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, on Thursday afternoon next, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Mead.—At Golden's Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., Fannie Judson, only child of Marcus and Sarah E. Mead, aged 7 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. de la Montagnie, No. 149 Madison-st., at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 17th inst.

Sharot.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 15, suddenly, Kate Griffiths, daughter of H. D. and Anna Sharot, aged 7 years, 3 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 83 9th-st., Brooklyn.

Sechoomoker.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, July 16, Mrs. Ann Sechoomoker, aged 72 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, L. D. Atwater, No. 90 Elliott-place, seventh door south of Fulton-av.

Ward.—In Lafayette, Hudson County, N. J., on Tuesday, July 15, after a short illness, Elizabeth Dater, wife of Thomas Ward, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday forenoon, at 10½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 333.—July 16, 1862.

73, 77, 67, 23, 2, 57, 45, 50, 54, 70, 21, 11.

Kentucky, Class 334.—July 16, 1862.

41, 15, 46, 30, 36, 64, 76, 73, 18, 45, 59, 42, 31.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 281.—July 16, 1862.

60, 42, 78, 61, 21, 68, 25, 30, 29, 22, 31, 75.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 278.—July 16, 1862.

21, 73, 16, 55, 1, 40, 35, 8, 54, 13, 26, 36, 65.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment. No. 16 Bond-st.

Office of U. S. Prize Commissioners,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY

By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on FRIDAY next, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the UNION STORES, near Hamilton ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the schooner *Lizzie Weston*, consisting of 291 bales cotton, 1 bag samples; also the cargo of the schooner *Clifton*, consisting of 932 barrels and casks of resin, 9 bales cotton; also 255 bales, 10 half bales cotton, 4,823 pounds loose damaged cotton, ex schooner *Napoleon*; cargo of schooner *Actor*, consisting of 1 steam saw-mill; also a lot of dry goods, ex schooner *Thomas Watson*, consisting of red flannel, thread, binders' muslin, &c., &c.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

Office of the U. S. Prize Commissioners,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY by the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Union Stores, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer. The schooner *Stars*, 76 786-3,500 tons burden, built at Halifax, N. S., in 1848; also, the schooner *Mary Clinton*, 258 82-95 tons burden, built at Milton, Del., in 1854; also, the centre board schooner *Napoleon*, 260 tons burden, about 5 years old; also, the schooner *Actor*, 59 3-95 tons, about 4 years old.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

NO. 49 FULTON-ST.

IRON PORCELAIN COMBINATION PRESERVE JARS."—Have you seen this new and durable article, if not please give me a call.

They are just the thing you have been looking for. Glass is brittle and stone will break, but the COMBINATION JAR WILL LAST FOREVER, and a trifle longer. WARRANTED to keep fruits, tomatoes, &c., &c., perfectly, or the money returned. Sold in quantities to suit, and at prices that has already insured a sale of 200 a day at NO. 49 FULTON-ST.,

WM. S. MURRAY.

Formerly No. 22 John-st.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. You, who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald*, and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.
A nice flavored Almond Cake, Vanilla Ice Cream—who does not appreciate them? BURNETT'S Cooking Extracts supply the material for making these in their greatest perfection.

A MAMMOTH CLEARING OUT SALE OF PARIS NECK

TIES

AND GENTS' SUPERIOR FINE LINEN COLLARS,
At just half the usual Broadway prices.

The long line of Ties on the *left* as you enter the store are 5, 10, and 15 cents each. The *first* line on the *right* are 25 cents. The *second* line on the right are 35 cents each. The *last* line on the right, embracing over 1,000 dozen of the very richest and most expensive ties imported, are 50 cents each. This line includes rich "expanded end" ties, in expensive and new designs, same as are sold everywhere at $1—all to be sold (for the present) at 50 cents each.

Gents' superior fine LINEN COLLARS at 10 cents each, or $1 20 per dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere at $2 to $2 50 per dozen. Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Under-garments, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., at prices before unknown on Broadway.

Wholesale buyers will find the above prices on Neckties irresistible.

J. H. BLAKE & CO.,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

READ. READ. READ.

Danville, Pa., June 2, 1862.

Dr. Wm. H. Gregg—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,

J. V. L. DE WITT.

Sold by all druggists. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances on Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
NEW BURLESQUE
THIS EVENING.

The performances will commence with a new burlesque called

FRA DIAVOLO,

with new music, new songs, new costumes, etc., in which the entire comedy company will appear, including MR. and MRS. FLORENCE.

To conclude with the interesting domestic drama by John Brougham, called

THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

TIM BRIEN, the Emigrant......Mr. W. J. FLORENCE

WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

EIGHT CARTES DE VISITE FOR $1,
Of unequaled style and finish, at
TAIT'S,
No. 51 Cortlandt-st., corner Greenwich.

DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA AND LIVER COMplaints cured by Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP. It never fails. Price 60cts., sold by the druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

## MILITARY.

CORCORAN ZOUAVES,
THIRD REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
Brigadier-General, F. B. Spinola.
Colonel, Mariott N. Croft.

This magnificent Regiment is intended as a rallying-point for all good men. It will be the first in the field from the State of New-York, under the late call of President Lincoln.

Capt. John H. Dobbs is in want of a few more men for the purpose of filling up his company to the standard.

Quarters, rations and uniforms furnished immediately. Pay from $13 to $21 per month, and relief tickets furnished to families. $100 bounty guaranteed at the end of the rebellion. A few more vacancies open for non-commissioned officers and teamsters. One month's pay in advance.

Apply immediately at Headquarters, No. 145 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

JOHN H. DOBBS, Captain Company E.

Or to C. L. FROTHINGHAM, First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant, No. 483 Broadway, New-York City; or to RICHARD J. CLARK, Tammany Hall, Chatham-st., New-York City.

Pay commences from date of enlistment.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.
AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK!

JARED MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is presumed that there is a class of patriotic young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field; and under officers who have a regard (in recruiting) to the selection of that class, as well as whose moral qualifications would render them agreeable companions in arms.

Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non-commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, as bounty and pay of $40 will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.

Pay and subsistence commences on enlistment.

All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. 453 Broome-st., near Broadway, one door from the Mercer House.

Two competent gentleman will be treated with as Lieutenants. Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

IN THE FIELD!
102D REGIMENT LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
Now in the advance under Gen. Siegel, near Warrenton, Va.

100 men wanted to fill up the decimated ranks of this noble regiment. Don't wait to be drafted, but join the 102d. Apply to

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RECRUITS WANTED—FOR FIFTH REGIMENT New-York Volunteers. (Duryee's Zouaves.) Col. G. K. WARREN. This corps is considered the best volunteer regiment in the service. Men for enlistment will apply at No. 506 Broadway, third floor, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut. F. W. SOVEREIGN,
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SUBSTITUTE WANTED—TO SERVE FIVE weeks in the Twenty-second Regiment N. Y. S. M., in place of one whose business necessitates his return. Apply at No. 118 West 12th-st., after 7 P. M.

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| | |
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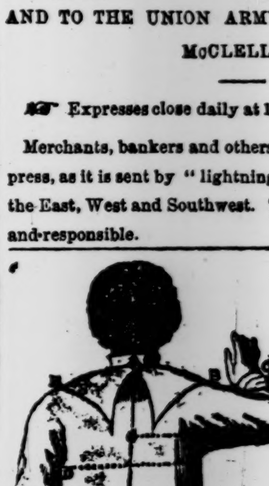

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The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

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Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

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It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

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The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

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WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
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Augs. F. Lee, Secretary.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST., corner Murray-st.—Is now selling Tea at 50 cents, worth 75 cents; Coffee at 20 cents, worth 25 cts.; choice Dairy Butter at 16 cents, worth 20 cents; Hams at 7 cents, worth 10 cents. No profit charged to the dependent of those who go forth to sustain the Government and uphold the honor and dignity of the Stars and Stripes. Cut this out, and bring it along.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Telegraphic Acceptances—Security for Costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

*Lewis Johnson et al. vs. Myron H. Cask et al.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of $95, the amount of a draft drawn by Mr. Ingraham, of Washington City, at twenty days sight, and accepted by the defendant, inasmuch as his unconditional telegraphic dispatch to Ingraham, ordering him to draw on defendants, was so regarded by the Court.

The plaintiffs, who appear to do business in Washington City, were the holders of the bill for a valuable consideration. They had the matter tried at the Circuit Court, and gave a bond as non-residents. Judgment was entered, but an appeal was made to the General Term. An action was then commenced on the bond given by Van Vleck, of New-York, as security for costs. An injunction was obtained on this action during the pendency of the appeal to the General Term, but was afterward dissolved by Justice Barnard, and undertakings filed. Yesterday, however, judgment on the bond was entered in one of the District Courts, but there was an appeal to the Court of Common Pleas. This was a motion on the part of the defendants to restrain proceedings to collect the judgment rendered on the bond given by Van Vleck, as security for costs for the plaintiffs, as being non-residents.

Judgment reserved.

H. P. Fessenden, for plaintiffs; Ed. Fitch, for defendants.

### Evidence—Testimony of Husband and Wife in Cases where they are Parties.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice Alker.

*Julia Ann Mott vs. George Brown and Rebecca his Wife.*—This was an action against the defendants for an alleged assault upon the plaintiff with boulders and other missiles.

On the part of the defence, it was insisted that George Brown was guilty of no offence, he having interfered only so far as to separate the infuriated females. The testimony of the husband was offered by the defence, but was objected to as incompetent by the plaintiff. The Court, however, considered it admissible, and so ruled. The case resulted in a verdict for $75 for the plaintiff.

### Small Favors—A Wrong Righted.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

*R. Herschspring vs. Louis Levy.*—This action, reported in the TIMES of the 11th, was brought to recover damages for an alleged false imprisonment of the plaintiff on a charge of having stolen some money from defendant, which was not sustained. The jury returned a verdict for $50 in favor of the plaintiff.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

*In the Matter of the Estate of Patrick Gallaghan, deceased.*—Motion denied, without costs.

*The People ex rel. Chamberlin, Jr., vs. Prescott.*—*The Same vs. Mendum.*—Defendants adjudged guilty of contempt, and ordered to pay a fine of $25, also to pay Sheriff's fees, &c. In default of complying with this order, each to be imprisoned ten days in the County Jail.

*Bernheimer et al. vs. Forle et al.*—Motion denied, without costs.

*Spaulding vs. Strang et al.*—Motion denied, without costs.

### Rates of Postage Between the United States and Mexico.

The following is the official copy of the new postal regulations between the United States and Mexico, a telegraphic summary of which has been published:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1862.

By the recent postal Convention with Mexico, proclaimed by the President on the 20th June, 1862, the following rates of postage are established, of which Postmasters will take notice:

1. The single letter rate (inland three cents and sea seven cents) is ten cents per half ounce, and for each fraction over an additional rate, and prepayment is required. This applies to all letters sent to Mexico from the United States by sea.

2. On all letters received from Mexico by sea the United States domestic rate of postage is to be charged, rating them at the first United States Post-office at which they are mailed to their destination, either three or ten cents per single rate. This is to be collected on delivery.

3. On all letters sent to or received from Mexico, when not conveyed by sea, the United States domestic postage only, of three or ten cents the single rate, is to be charged. This must be prepaid at the mailing office on letters sent, and collected at the office of delivery on letters received.

4. The sea rate on printed matter sent to Mexico is one cent for each newspaper and one cent per ounce (or fraction of an ounce) on all magazines, periodical publications and other printed matter; and this is to be added, when sent by sea, to our usual inland rate of postage; and this combined rate must be prepaid at the mailing office in the United States. When sent by land, the United States inland rate of postage only is to be charged and prepaid at the mailing office.

5. On all such printed matter *received from* Mexico, only our usual inland postage is to be collected, and this must be paid in all cases on delivery at the office of address.

6. These regulations must be strictly observed, as no accounts are kept with the Mexican Postal Department.

JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 16, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 40 bbls. Ashes, 19,653 bbls. Flour, 1,324 bbls. and 300 bags Corn Meal, 70,519 bush. Wheat, 35,011 bushels Corn, 5,754 bushels Rye, 10,700 bushels Oats, 1,504 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,251 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were made of 40 bbls. Pots at $6 06¼@$6 12½ ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls are unchanged.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 150 bags Maracaibo, on private terms, and 100 bags Rio, at 21c.@21½c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is now quoted up to 46c.@47½c. for Middlings ℔ lb. The demand is good, and the market excited; sales have been reported of 2,400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been pretty actively sought after for shipment and home use, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 26,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 60@$4 80; inferior to choice extra State, at $5@$5 20, chiefly at $5@$5 10; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 50@$4 75; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 95@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 30 ℔ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State | $4 60 | @$4 80 |
| Extra State | 5 00 | @ 5 20 |
| Superfine Western | 4 50 | @ 4 75 |
| Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois | 4 95 | @ 5 90 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 00 | @ 6 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds | 5 15 | @ 5 30 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 35 | @ 6 30 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 25 | @ 7 00 |
| Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri | 5 20 | @ 7 00 |

Southern Flour continues in fair request, at advancing rates. Sales 2,100 bbls. at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and buoyant. Sales 1,850 bbls. extra, at $5 @$5 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $2 85 for Jersey, and $3 20@$3 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand for export, and desirable lots have been quoted very firm. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 187,000 bushels, part to arrive, including poor White Canada at $1 25; Canada Club, part at $1 06@$1 09; White Western, at $1 35@ $1 50, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; Amber Western at $1 25@$1 26½; Red Western (Winter) at $1 21@$1 24; Amber Wisconsin at $1 12@$1 14; Milwaukee Club, $1 08@$1 12; Chicago Spring at $1@$1 09½, ℔ bushel. Corn is in good request at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 89,000 bushels, at 52c.@53c., chiefly at 52½c.@53c. for old Mixed Western; 47c.@50c. for new do.; 45c. @47c. for unsound new and old; 54c.@55c. for Yellow Western; 58c. for Round Yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye is in fair demand at 74c.@78c. ℔ bushel; sales, 21,600 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Oats are more sought after, including Canada, at 45½c.@47c.; Western at 45c.@46½c.; and State 47c.@48c. ℔ bushel.

IRON—An active demand prevails for Pig at advanced prices, including Scotch at $24@50@$25 50, and No. 1 American at $23@$23 50; also English Bars at $50, cash, ℔ ton. Holders now generally claim higher rates.

LATHS—Eastern are selling, in lots, at $1 15@$1 17½ ℔ 1,000.

LIME—A moderate inquiry exists for Rockland at 60c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump; also Glen's Falls at 70c. for Keenan's Lump, and $1 for Joints ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to day, 180 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 40c., and Cuba Muscovado at 32c.@33c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Sales have been made, since our last, of 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at $1 72½, subsequently held at $1 75 ℔ gallon; also, 450 bbls. Common, Strained and No. 2 Resin at $10@$10 50.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand at $11 @$11 25 for Mess, and $8 75@$9 for prime, ℔ bbl.; sales 2,800 bbls. Cut Meats are in request and steady at 4½c. @5½c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues inactive at former rates. Lard is salable and buoyant; sales, 1,000 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at 8c.@9¼c. ℔ lb. Beef rules quiet at old rates; sales 180 bbls., at $13 25@$14 50 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is less active, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in moderate request at 5c.@8c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 500 bags East India at $5 50@ $5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been more active, and prices have advanced slightly; sales 3,100 hhds., including Cuba, at 6c.@9¾c., and Porto Rico at 8¼c.@8¾c.; 268 hhds. New-Orleans (by auction) at 8 13-16c.@9 9-16c., and 1,100 boxes Havana at 7¾c.@10¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 65,000 lbs. at 10c.@10¼c, ℔ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice the business of the week thus: "The market during the past week has undergone considerable change, and prices have greatly advanced, owing chiefly to the further advance in the English market and the extremely high rates obtained for Sterling Bills of Exchange. Shippers have bought liberally for Europe at 9¾c.@10c. for Prime lots. At the close to-day the market is very firm and prices have an upward tendency. Favorite and choice brands would bring 10¼c., but 10c. may be considered the extreme rate for ordinary prime shipping lots in hhds. The supply of Western lots in barrels is very small. Butchers' Association is held at 10½c. Price this day, 1858, 10¼c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8¼c. ℔ lb."

TIN—Has been in more demand, at higher and rising prices, including Straits at 31½c.@32c., and small lots at 33c.; and Banca, at 33½c.@34c. ℔ lb.; also, Plates at an advance of 25c.@50c. ℔ box.

TOBACCO—Is salable and firm. Sales since our last, 271 hhds. Kentucky, at 10½c.@17c.; and 64 cases Seed Leaf, on private terms. Manufactured finds ready buyers, at rising prices.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,650 bbls., at 31c. @32c., chiefly within the range, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been somewhat brisker, to-day, but rates have been irregular. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@3s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13½d.@14d.; Corn, 13d.@13½d.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@ 42s. 6d.; Oil, 4s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13d. @ 14d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 35s.; Oil, 45s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@ 47s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s. ℔ ton. For Bristol—Wheat, 14d. ℔ bush. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 347 tons, to Shanghae, at $4,500; a ship, 818 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, about $19; a British brig, 160 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,650; a schooner to St. Domingo and back, $1 12½ ℔ bbl.; a British brig, 285 tons, to the Windward, $1,800; a French brig, 107 tons, to the West Indies, $1 ℔ bbl.; a schooner, 1,400 bbls., to Arroyo, P. R., $1 ℔ bbl.; a British brig, 221 tons, to Mansanilla and back, $1,800; a bark, 380 tons, to Malaga, Staves, a brig, 245 tons, to Tarragona, a bark, 350 tons, to River Plate and back, a brig, 230 tons, to the Windward, on private terms.

### Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | Southampton | New-York | July 9 |
| City of Washington | Liverpool | New-York | July 9 |
| Africa | Liverpool | Boston | July 12 |
| Saxonia | Southampton | New-York | July 16 |
| China | Liverpool | New-York | July 19 |
| Asia | Liverpool | Boston | July 26 |
| Bavaria | Southampton | New-York | July 30 |
| Bremen | Southampton | New-York | Aug. 6 |
| Great Eastern | Liverpool | New-York | Aug. 16 |
| Great Eastern | Liverpool | New-York | Oct. 1 |
| Great Eastern | Liverpool | New-York | Nov. 18 |

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kangaroo | New-York | Liverpool | July 19 |
| Europa | Boston | Liverpool | July 23 |
| Great Eastern | New-York | Liverpool | July 26 |
| Borussia | New-York | Southampton | July 26 |
| City of New-York | New-York | Liverpool | July 26 |
| Persia | New-York | Liverpool | July 30 |
| New-York | New-York | Southampton | Aug. 2 |
| City of Washington | New-York | Liverpool | Aug. 2 |
| Asia | Boston | Liverpool | Aug. 6 |
| Australasian | New-York | Liverpool | Aug. 13 |
| Arabia | Boston | Liverpool | Aug. 26 |
| Scotia | New-York | Liverpool | Aug. 27 |
| Great Eastern | New-York | Liverpool | Sept. 9 |
| Great Eastern | New-York | Liverpool | Oct. 25 |
| Great Eastern | New-York | Liverpool | Dec. 11 |

### Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Kangaroo* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

## PERSONAL.

MR. J. H. HULL—AGED ABOUT 65 YEARS—left home (No. 180 East 10th-st.) on the 10th inst., since which time he has not been heard from. He is about 5 feet 10 inches, of fair complexion, brown hair, and whiskers, gray on the chin; had a small bag, overcoat, umbrella, and gold-headed cane. Any information of him sent to the above address would be thankfully received by Mrs. HULL.

HAVING HAD EIGHT TEETH EXTRACTED without feeling any pain whatever by Dr. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway, I cheerfully insert this as a recommendation to those suffering toothache. CHAS. H. FARRELL, Army Correspondent New-York *Herald*

IF D. B., SOME TIME WITH MR. C., ATTORNEY, New-York, will return to the office at once all will be made right. Particulars known, and regret felt at his leaving.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD WANTED IMMEDIATELY—WITHin one to two hours' ride of the City, for gentleman and wife; no children; also, accommodations for coachman and pair of horses. Salt water bathing very desirable; also, boating preferred. The table must be good and substantial. The place quiet; private family preferred. Address H. L. D., Box No. 1,295 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO FAMILIES, DESIRous of going into the country during the Summer months, can obtain board in a small private family, occupying a new house with all the modern improvements, situated in the suburbs of Hartford, Conn. For references, inquire of Wm. P. Earle, Esq., Earle's Hotel, Canal-st., New-York, or of J. H. S. Quick, No. 15 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO FAMILIES CAN receive excellent accommodations at a farm house; location Riverdale, 14 miles from the City, 15 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad station; plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk; also, accommodation for horses and carriages. Address H. A. X., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD, FROM THE 1ST of August, is desired by the advertiser for himself, wife, child 4 years, child 2 years, nurse and infant, and a young lady. Situation must be within an hour's ride from the City. Address Mr. HOWARD, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour's ride inland, by boats or cars, for two ladies, child under 3 years, infant and nurse, for the season. Address, stating location and lowest terms, without which no notice will be taken, FREDERICK, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—By a young man, wife, two children (aged 3 and 1 years respectively) and young nurse girl; would prefer a farm house, and must be within two hours' sail from the City. Address, stating terms per month, (which must be moderate,) K., Box 1,161 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED ON A FARM AMONG the hills, somewhere in the vicinity of New-York. Family consists of eight, including servant and children. Would like to be near a lake or a stream of water, with plenty of milk and fruit. Address Box No. 1,715 Post-office, New-York, with particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD—MAY BE OBTAINED AT a beautiful cottage at Nyack-on-the-Hudson. Only five boarders received—no children. Apply in back office, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up-stairs, at 4 P. M., or by letter to Box No. 10, Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be handsomely accommodated at Moore's House, 20 minutes' ride from Sands' Point Landing. Communication by steamer *Jesse Hoyt*, at 3:45, Peck-slip. Apply on premises, or at No. 15 Gold-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—HOUSE FRONTS THE river, fine shade and splendid view of the Hudson; large and small rooms, lighted with gas. Fare by boat $3 per month. Apply or address to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEman will give good value in table cutlery or electric-plated goods, for two months' board in the country. Address W. S. P., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD, NEAR BATH, L. I., on the water; plenty of shade, bathing, &c., &c. Address Mrs. E. S., Gravesend Post-office, or No. 41 Grove-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE HOUSE AND farm, with boats on the lake, situated on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire at No. 326 Bowery.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—IS now open for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. The hotel has recently been renovated and newly furnished. It is centrally located and only five minutes' walk from the Passaic Falls. The subscriber feels confident from his long experience in the business that all will be pleased who may favor him with their patronage. Meals can be had at any time on short notice.

S. W. LUSE, Superintendent.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—SEA BATHING.—THE PAVILION HOTEL, with the best accommodations for 500 guests, is now open. Also four fully furnished cottages, with or without board, to let. By railway from James-slip or Atlantic ferry at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4½ P. M., to Jamaica, thence per stage.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutricious cracker (Davy's Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

SHINPLASTERS.—NOTES FOR 5, 10, 25 AND 50 cents engraved in the best bank-note style, with name and location complete, at one days' notice. The best and cheapest to be found. DOTY & McFARLAN, No. 123 William-st.

## INSTRUCTION.

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CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 19, 1862.

Special advantages. Classical instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors MARTIN and WOOD give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

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TO TEACHERS.—THE FOLLOWING ARE part of the orders now registered upon the books of the "AMER. SCHOOL INST." For some of these vacancies we still seek candidates: Married gentleman to take boarding and day school, in Pittsburgh, Penn.; Episcopalian gentleman for small school, at small pay, in New-York City; lady for drawing, painting and music, in Pennsylvania; gentleman for classics and natural sciences, in Pennsylvania; lady for English, French and music, in a Maryland family; lady for piano, singing and drawing, in Delaware; Episcopalian lady for mathematics, Latin and botany, in New-York State; experienced principal for public school, on the Hudson; gentleman as partner, in establishing a military school—some capital expected; young man to give military drill to boys in small school, near New-York, and receive board and tuition in return; experienced and accomplished lady to take an interest, upon liberal terms, in first-class young ladies' school, in the City; professor of civil engineering and military tactics, at liberal salary; gentleman as partner in boys' boarding-school, near New-York City; foreign lady for French and music, in Westchester county, New-York; gentleman for French, German and military drill, near New-York City; lady to rent small school in Connecticut; French lady, for French, piano and singing, in New-Jersey; French lady (German may do) for French and music, in Northern New-York; governess for English, French, Latin and music, in New-York State; lady for piano, singing and French, for flourishing academy on the Hudson; Parisian lady for French and drawing, for female seminary on the Hudson; also, lady for piano, and a gentleman for vocal music, in the same school; lady for piano and organ; one for piano and singing, (soprano,) in Northern Kentucky; also, lady for drawing, painting and harp, and a gentleman for vocal music and English, in same seminary; Protestant French lady for music and drawing, in New-England; gentleman to conduct small classical school near New-York; lady for French, German, piano and drawing; Episcopalian gentleman for first-class school in Delaware; lady for English branches, vocal music and drawing, in a Normal school; lady as matron in New-York City; lady for English, drawing and painting, in New-Jersey; gentleman for French, music and mathematics, for Catholic college in Maryland; lady for French and music, on the Hudson.

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References: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wisewell, Eagleswood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Ivison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y.

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Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—A GENtleman, who has a small English and classical boarding school in a healthful and pleasant location, within an hour's ride of the City, can receive a few more pupils. The French is made a spoken language in the family. Apply to S. S. GILPIN, Esq., No. 24 William-st., or to Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, No. 45 7th-av.

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EASTON ACADEMY.—CLASSICAL AND COMmercial Boarding School for Boys, Easton, Ct., nine miles from Bridgeport. Fall Term opens Aug. 20. Parental discipline, thorough preparation for business or college. References—Faculty of Yale College. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. B., Principal.

WILTON BOARDING ACADEMY—FOR both sexes, at Wilton, Conn. A few boarders will be taken temporarily and permanently, with or without tuition. The location healthy and pleasant. Terms moderate. Address AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK, Wilton, Conn.

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YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

## TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER OF GERMAN.—A GERMAN by birth and American by education, offers his services as teacher of German. References: Prof. Smith, of U. Th. Seminary; Dr. Coe, Secretary A. H. Mis. Soc., and Jesse W. Benedict, Esq. Address S. UHLFELDER, No. 523 2d av., New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WILL give instruction to two or three pupils, or classes, in exchange for a furnished room, with partial board, in a family or school in this City or Brooklyn. Address B., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a school, or as a governess, by a lady who has had great experience and success in teaching mathematics, English branches and French. Address A. B., Station D, New-York City Post-office.

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BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR two gentlemen and their wives, can get good board in a private family, at No. 254 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A farm on the banks of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, about one mile from the Staatsburgh Railroad Station; contains about 121 acres, with good dwelling-house, well wooded and watered. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 9.

A HIGHLY CULTIVATED FARM UP THE Hudson, in a first-rate neighborhood, to be exchanged for City property. If unincumbered, the difference, if any will be paid in cash. BRADLEY & WARNER, No. 3 Union-square.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY—One of the most desirable farms on the east bank of the Hudson River, south of Poughkeepsie. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

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## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands pastry and makes first-rate bread, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her former employers, where she has lived two and three years. Call at No. 67 Madison-av., where she can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 228 West 25th-st., corner of 7th-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable and competent young woman as first-class cook in all its branches; the very best of city references; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 42 31st-st., near Madison-av.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, both American and English; wishes to go to the country for a permanent situation; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 51 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A WOman who understands cooking in all its branches; would assist with the washing; is more desirous of a home than high wages; would go to the country; has got no followers; is an excellent baker. Call at No. 34 Renwick-st., between Spring and Canal sts.

AS COOK.—A SMART STEADY YOUNG WOman desires a situation as cook in a saloon, hotel or boarding-house; is fully competent to fill either place in the City or country; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 321 Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable German woman; understands French and plain cooking, game, soups and entrees of all kinds; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner; would leave the City. Address M. M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; has long experience in this country; City reference given. Apply at No. 23 3d-av., one door from 9th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women, in a private family; the one to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; has lived three years in her last place; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; is a first-rate fine washer; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at 331 1st-av., corner of 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble German woman a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles; is a good baker, and would assist with the washing, if required. Address M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED by a respectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and fine washer; five years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 East 11th-st., 2d floor.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted for a smart, deserving and very efficient servant girl, as cook or general servant; is a superior washer and ironer, a nice cook, thoroughly neat and respectful, obliging and trusty, and highly recommended; wages moderate; City or country. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a most experienced girl, of tidy habits, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in magnificent style; or would do general housework in a small family in the City or country; good City reference; wages, $7. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 1st floor, front room.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A SCOTCH PROTestant woman wants a situation; is an excellent cook, baker, and a good washer and ironer; understands milk and butter making; is willing and obliging. Can be well recommended. ACKERMAN & CONKLIN, No. 97 4th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, who thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and has had long experience in the business in the most respectable families, is desirous of obtaining the work of a few more respectable customers—families with young ladies preferred—to work for by the day or week, or at her residence. Call during the week or at any other time at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., over the millinery store. Understands the use of Grover & Baker's sewing-machine.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, for general housework; can cook, wash and iron; can milk and make butter, also bake well; good references from Staten Island or Brooklyn. Call at No. 148 Plymouth-st., first floor, front room, Brooklyn, till engaged.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable girl, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all its branches; or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; very best of City references; can be seen for two days at No. 185 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as first-rate laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslin in the neatest manner; the best of City reference given. Call, for three days, at No. 125 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced and competent woman, as nurse; is fully capable of taking care of a baby from the monthly nurse; can give the best of City references; is a neat, plain sewer. Call for two days, at No. 80 West 25th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstres; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, and dress ladies hair; no objection to travel with a Spanish family, or go to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 195 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Best of City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist in the care of children or chamberwork; would go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as waitress in a private family; has no objection to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 23 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a competent young woman, as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best City and country reference. Call, for two days, at No. 37 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and ring the small bell.

### MALES.

AS BARTENDER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wants a situation as bartender; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address J. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in the first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen, or address JOHN BREWER, No. 64 West 28th-st., in the private stables.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen in the fruit-store, No. 909 Broadway, or address a note to J. K., as above.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a respectable young man, who understands his business perfectly well; good reference from last employer. Call at No. 840 Broadway, in the harness store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, J. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office. The best of references given.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man, who understands his business perfectly well. Has good reference from his last employer. Call at No. 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young man, a situation as above in a private family; has a three years' recommendation from his last employer, and is willing to be useful; is a good, careful driver, and perfectly understands his business. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS DRIVER.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN wants a situation as driver in a livery stable. Best of City reference can be given from his last place; he is a good and careful City driver. Address P. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a man who understands general farm work and is willing to do it; is a good milker; willing to make himself useful in any capacity. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man with a very small family; has a general good knowledge of gardening as practiced here and in Europe; can produce first-class reference as to capability and conduct. Address GARDENER, No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a gardener and farmer, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, the laying out of a gentleman's place; can give satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, or by writing to S. E., No. 71 Liberty-st., care of A. Smyth, Seedsman and Florist.

AS WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO procure a situation for a competent waiter in a private family; has lived with his relatives for several years, in Europe. Has long City reference from a most respectable family in the City. Can be seen for two days, at Mr. Gillespie's, No. 71 East 14th-st., near Union-square.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED by a young Englishman and his wife; the man as coachman and groom, the woman as cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing; both will be found thorough English servants; they have good City reference from their last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 15 John-st., in the seed-store, or address W. P., Thorburn's seed-store.

TO PAINT AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS.—A young man from Glasgow, conversant with the paint and color trade, desires a situation as traveler to show samples and solicit orders through Canada or the United States. Address JOHN KERR, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

A YOUNG MAN OF UNQUESTIONABLE moral character, with a long banking experience, both as Teller and Book-keeper, wants a situation in a Banking, Manufacturing or Commercial office, in any capacity where his experience can be made available. The best of City references given. Address H. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

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TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO.
PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.

On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular. (stamp inclosed.)

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A BOY WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT, ACtive boy, about 16 years of age, in a commission iron house; one whose parents reside in this City or Brooklyn preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating references, Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE BOY, living with his parents, as an apprentice to the printing business. Apply, by letter, PRINTER, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN OFFICE IN the lower part of the City. Must be an American. Salary $75. Address Box No. 4,536 Post-office, naming references.

WANTED—FOR A PLACE IN BERKSHIRE County, Mass., a man who can come well recommended for honesty and sobriety, is a good driver, understands the care of horses and cows, and would make himself generally useful for a good home and moderate wages; a crippled soldier, honorably discharged, preferred. Address R., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron, and to do general housework; also, a girl to take care of children. To those that suit good wages will be given. They must be well recommended from their last places. None but Protestants need apply. Call at No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, to Mrs. REED.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A SMALL farm, a man and his wife; both must be sober, capable and willing to work, and the man must have a good knowledge of fruits. Apply by letter to Box No. 734 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADdress to act in a business capacity out of doors. Must be an experienced salesman. Apply to J. HALL, No. 781 Broadway.

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Notwithstanding the great advance in price of Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left; and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

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Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
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LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, competent and experienced in general mechanics and manufacturing; one having good powers of organization. A practical part in the manufacture of some old article in a new way, or some new article, of undoubted utility, would be desired. Address A. & M., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE OF FORTY YEARS' standing, with a full stock, and net yearly profits of $2,000. A rare chance for a cash customer. Call at No. 127 Bowery, after 4 P. M.

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TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

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STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—ON THE West side, near Grand-st. Location unsurpassed. Fine show window. Apply at 457 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

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COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A pleasantly located cottage, within five minutes walk of dépôt; garden in good growing order. Terms easy. Inquire of E. P. FORBES, No. 80 Leonard-st.

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OVERSTRUNG AND GRAND
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.

J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

## MEDICAL.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office. Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 261 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—DR. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av, from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases; with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 13.

## SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, &c., wounded, or widows and children of those killed in the present war, or died from wounds or sickness incurred from service therein, can have their pensions, bounties, back pay, &c., by calling upon or addressing

SOMES & BROWN,
Solicitors for Pensioners, &c.,
Office No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank,
New-York City,
and corner 7th and F sts., Washington, D. C.

We refer, by permission, to
Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President, Maine.
Hon. Alex. H. Rice, M. C., Massachusetts.
Hon. Alfred A. Burnham, M. C., Connecticut.
Hon. John A. Gurley, M. C., Ohio.
Hon. Robert McKnight, M. C., Pennsylvania.
Hon. L. N. Stratton, M. C., New-Jersey.
Hon. Elbridge G. Spaulding, M. C., New-York.
Hon. Alfred Ely, M. C., New-York.
Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., M. C., New-York City.
Shepherd Knapp, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank, New York City.
N. Wyckoff, Esq., President Williamsburgh City Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch, Mayor City of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Maj.-Gen. H. B. Duryea, N. Y. S. M., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES OF deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for the arrears of pay and the $100 bounty through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

## AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE STOCKS, by order of Executors. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 29, 1862, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

100 shares New-York Central Railroad Company.
42 shares Boston and Providence Railroad Company.
22 shares Bank of America.
200 shares Bank of Commerce.
250 shares American Exchange Bank.
50 shares N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Company.
200 shares New-York Gaslight Company.
Lists at the Office No. 3 Pine-st.

MILTON H. BURNS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, July 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Fresh seasonable goods, direct from City and Eastern manufacturers, and adapted to City and country trade.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal st., bureaus, wardrobes, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, book-cases, carpets, oil-cloths, matting hair mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.

## DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

## WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

## FINANCIAL.

### U. S. "FIVE TWENTIES."

OR

### UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

**PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.**

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM on GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of **$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,** and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of **$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.**

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

**FISK & HATCH,** BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

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ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

### REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 Beekman Ins. Co...$25 | 28 N.Y.&N.H.R.(g'n)$100 |
| 5 Col. Marine Ins.Co.100 | 10 Bank of Commerce.100 |
| 20 Mer. Mutual Ins.Co.100 | 20 Resolute Ins. Co....100 |
| 40 Adriatic Ins. Co.... 25 | 30 Humboldt Ins. Co..100 |
| 20 Chatham Bank..... 25 | 20 Arctic InsuranceCo 50 |
| 20 Market Bank.......100 | 20 Niagara Ins. Co.... 50 |
| 40 Citizens' Bank...... 25 | 20 St. Nicholas Bank..100 |
| 20 Continental Bank..100 | |

$2,350 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
$5,000 U. S. 6 ꝑ cent. Bonds, due 1881.
$5,000 San Francisco City and County 6 ꝑ cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Missouri State 6 ꝑ cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale MONDAY, July 21, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

A. H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

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### CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
SYLVEST'R L. H. WARD,
ALVE. E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

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### EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

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### BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

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**SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.**—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.)"

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

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**TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.**—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st, redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

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**NOTICE.**—HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES issued in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that a committee of Farm Mortgagers will be in New-York on the 22d July, at noon, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., for the purpose of conferring with said holders.

L. H. MEYER,
Chairman Trustees M. and M. R. R., Creditors.

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**NOTICE.**—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED TO 1st August next, for purchasing five of the Ramapo and Paterson Sinking Fund Bonds of $1,000 each. Apply at No. 12 Wall-st.

July 15, 1862.

ROBERT BAYARD,
JASON ROGERS,
ROBERT PIGGOT.

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**MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.**—The Central Park Fire Insurance Company has a considerable amount of money, which will be loaned on bond and mortgage, on improved real estate in the City of New-York, in sums to suit applicants. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 168 Broadway.

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**DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES,** IN SUMS to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

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**CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO** City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

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**GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES** Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

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**GOLD, SILVER AND CANADA MONEY,**—The highest premium paid for the same by
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

### UNION MEETING.

The citizens of the Twenty-first Ward are requested to meet at No. 435 4th-av., on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing an association to assist in raising volunteers for the war.

ANDRE FROMENT,
C. C. PINCKNEY,
R. B. CONNOLLY,
WM. T. ESTERBROOK,
A. V. STOUT,
JOHN H. WHITE,
J. VANDERPOEL, Jr.,
WM. HAW, Jr.,
D. W. CLARK,
WM. A. DARLING,
S. P. RUSSELL,
E. C. JOHNSON,
CHAS. W. BAKER,
A. W. GRISWOLD,
JOHN STEPHENSON.

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**A MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK PLATE PRINTERS' UNION** will be held at Union Hall, No. 195 Bowery, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The trade is expected to attend.

ALEX. BABCOCK, Chairman.
A. CULLEN, Secretary.

## COAL, &C.

### ANTHRACITE COAL.

### CARGOES AFLOAT.

**Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by**

**CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,**
**No. 45 South-st.**

## DIVIDENDS.

### EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

No. 2 CHAMBERS-ST.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st inst.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday Evening, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

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**THE UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,**

Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL, corner VARICK-ST.

A dividend will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21, on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

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BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 9, 1862.

**NOTICE.**—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

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NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

**A DIVIDEND** OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

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**NOTICE.**—CERTAIN OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company residing in the Northern States, who have heretofore received these dividends at the agency of the Bank in this City, will be paid the two last dividends declared by the Bank, on and after the 17th inst., on application to

M. MORGAN & SON,
No. 37 William-st., N. Y.

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NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 58 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

**FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

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No. 67 WALL-ST., July 9, 1862.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA** FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have (under the restrictions of the law of April 19, 1862) this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th instant.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

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**ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND** NOTICE.—The Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have declared a Dividend, payable on and after July 21, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Five per cent. on larger amounts, which have been deposited three months prior to the 1st of July.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

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**THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.**—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

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**RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.**—OFfice No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.

Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

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ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

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FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

**DIVIDEND.**—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

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**MARINE BANK.**—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—A Dividend of One Dollar per share (of $30,) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable on the 25th July, inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

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**DIVIDEND.**—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY have declared a dividend of 3 per Cent., payable to stockholders on the 28th inst., until which date the Transfer Books will be losed. By order.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

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**DIVIDEND.**—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

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**THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY** has declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

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**THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DE**clared a Dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

### BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

**INTEREST NOTICE.**—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

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### UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before the 19th will draw interest from July 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

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### SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

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### ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

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**BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK,** July 10, 1862.—The Depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. per Annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, Pres't.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

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**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.**—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM OF CRAMER, ABEGG & McCLOSKEY** is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Messrs. ABEGG and McCLOSKEY retiring therefrom. LOUIS CRAMER, who alone is authorized to settle up the affairs of the late firm, will continue the same business at No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.

LOUIS CRAMER,
HENRY ABEGG,
Dated June 27, 1862. D. W. C. McCLOSKEY.

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**I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO PART**nership Mr. WM. H. DIKE, and will continue the banking and stock commission business under the firm of WOLFF & DIKE.

EDWARD WOLFF, No. 60 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862.

## THE TURF.

### TROTTING.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.

FRIDAY, July 18, at 3 o'clock. Mile heats, best three in five to wagons.

PURSE AND STAKE, $200.

Owner names g. g., *Gen. Halleck.*
Owner names black g., *Whit.*
S. McLaughlin names bay g., *Lofty.*

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

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**LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.**—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 543 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.**—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant *vs.* THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. "In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, dépôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD,

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railrroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; for which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the under signed Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE,
Trustees, Philadelphia.

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**SUPREME COURT**—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustees of Palmyra Hullin, Plaintiff, against MATILDA C. BROWN, the wife of John G. Brown, and the said John G. Brown, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 20th day of May, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. LUDLOW, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the dwelling-house thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, distant one hundred feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-fifth-street and the Seventh-avenue, and running thence southwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly and parallel with Twenty-fifth-street, eighteen feet, thence northwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, and through the centre of another party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the said southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, and thence westwardly along the same eighteen feet, to the place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less.—Dated July 2, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
BETTS & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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**SUPREME COURT.**—GEORGE P. ROGERS against DE LANCEY KENEDY and others.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, all those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which, together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifteenth-street with the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth-street one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue sixty-seven feet and one and a quarter inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street twenty-three feet, thence northerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue forty-four feet and five and one-half inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet, to the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 17, 1862.

THOS. HYSLOP, Referee, No. 37 Pine-st.
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Pl'ff's Att'y.

jy17-2awtau8.

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**SUPREME COURT.**—GEORGE P. ROGERS against DE LANCEY KENEDY AND OTHERS.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above-entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifteenth-street with the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth-street, seventy-seven feet, thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet to the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July, 1862.

THOS. HYSLOP, Referee, No. 37 Pine-st.
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Pl'ff's Att'y.

jy17-2awtau8.

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**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhassett, New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.

EMILY L. TERRELL,
(formerly Emily L. Morrell.)
DAVID McDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

27f-1aw6mTh*

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**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated NEW-YORK, the 27th day of May, 1862.

ORVILLE BROOKS, }
WILLIAM MACKEY. } Executors.

je19-1aw6mTh*

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**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.

JOHN RUSSELL, }
WM. BRUCE, } Executors.

ap17-1aw6mTh*

## EXCURSIONS.

**EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.**—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—30th-st. at 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7¼ A. M.; Spring-st., 7½ A. M. E. R.—10th-st., 7:50 A. M.; Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8½ A. M. Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, FIFTY CENTS.

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**THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS,** City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCK-I GOODS, will appear in the *Times* Saturday, July 19. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

## SHIPPING.

### NOTICE.

The rates of passage by the steamships of this Company after August 1, will be:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First cabin | $85 | Steerage | $35 |
| To London | 90 | To London | 38 |
| To Paris | 95 | To Paris | 43 |
| To Hamburg | 95 | To Hamburg | 40 |

LONDON EXHIBITION.

Return tickets to London and back:

| | |
|---|---|
| First-class | $160 |
| Third-class | 66 |

**STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)**—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| KANGAROO | SATURDAY, July 19. |
| CITY OF NEW-YORK | SATURDAY, July 26. |
| CITY OF WASHINGTON | SATURDAY, Aug. 2. |

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First cabin | $75 | Steerage | $30 |
| First cabin to London | $80 | Steerage to London | $33 |
| First cabin to Paris | $85 | Steerage to Paris | $38 |
| First cabin to Hamburg | $85 | Steerage to Hamburg | $35 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

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### THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. Cook.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
CANADA, Capt. Muir.
NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $130 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 75 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $110 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 60 |

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK,

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin | $150 |
| Second Cabin | 85 |

FROM BOSTON,

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin | $125 |
| Second Cabin | 70 |

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

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### STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

THE STEAMSHIP

### GREAT EASTERN,

WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

| FROM LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown. | FROM NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|
| SATURDAY, Aug. 16. | SATURDAY, July 26. |
| WEDNESDAY Oct. 4. | TUESDAY, Sept. 9. |
| TUESDAY, Nov. 18. | SATURDAY, Oct. 25. |
| | THURSDAY, Dec. 11. |

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE,

With superior accommodations, $30.

Fares by the GREAT EASTERN on and after the trip of the 9th of September will be advanced 15 per cent.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

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### FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The Screw-steamer
TRADE WIND, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans, on SATURDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
No freight taken.
For passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

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**THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP** *New-York*, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.

For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

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**UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.**—ADDRESS or apply to H. W. COLVER, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging four feet wide through sidewalks of the same where not already done. Sewer in Rose-street from Duane-street to sewer in Pearl-street. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, west side of Fourth-avenue and east side of Fifth-avenue, from and to points distant halfway between the streets lying on either side and contiguous thereto; both sides of Pearl-street from a point about one hundred and thirty feet north to Chambers-street; both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Pearl; east side of Duane and both sides of Chamber-street, between William and Rose streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, July 18, 1862.

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### CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Duane-st. between City Hall-place and Centre-st., (with trap block;) paving Pearl-st. from Fulton-st. to Peck-slip, (with trap block.) The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Duane-st. from City Hall-place to Centre-st., and both sides of Pearl-st. from Fulton to points half way distant between Ferry st., Frankfort-st., Peck-slip and Dover-st.; north side of Fulton-st., both sides of Beekman-st., Ferry-st. and Peck-slip, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to the said Pearl-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

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**CORPORATION NOTICE.**—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, paving, curb and gutter, flagging, filling and fencing lots, and constructing sewers, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.

July 3, 1862. P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.

jy3-law14wTh.*

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**THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE** Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

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**THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT** of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**NOTICE—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.**—ALL persons are hereby notified that neither William J. Harlan nor N. D. Cortright has any authority to do, perform, or transact any business whatever, for or on behalf of the undersigned. All orders for Coal must be sent directly to JOHN FIELDS, Hazleton, Penn.

JOHN FIELDS.

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CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE** Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.

W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

## PROPOSALS.

### PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SIDE-WHEEL GUNBOATS.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT will, until the 30th day of July, receive propositions from ship-builders actually engaged in the construction of vessels, for the construction of the hull of a double-bowed side-wheel gunboat, with rudder at each end, protected by the stems; the masts, rigging, sails for fore-and-aft schooner rig, and awnings; four boats, with all their fittings and equipments complete; tanks for 2,000 gallons of water, with the necessary casks, breakers, buckets, &c. The vessel completed in every respect with all the fittings for sea service, except ordnance, anchors and cables, furniture, cooking utensils, instruments and stores, which will be furnished by the Government.

The length of the vessel, including both rabbets on a line 7 feet 6 inches above the lower edge of rabbet of the keel, to be 236 feet; the extreme breadth 35 feet, and depth of hold, from throat of floor timber to lower side of deck plank, 12 feet. The displacement to a line 7 feet 6 inches above the lower edge of rabbet of bottom plank to be 39,500 cubic feet. The size of the principal materials are to be as follows, other parts being in due proportion as in naval vessels of this class: Keel of white oak, 14 by 6½ inches, scarph fastened with ¾-inch copper bolts; stem of white oak, sided 10 inches, and properly secured in openings for rudder and to keel with composition knee; frame of white oak, white chestnut and hackmetack; timber and room 24, 26 and 28 inches; floor timber sided 7 to 6 inches; futtocks 6 to 5 inches; top timbers 5 inches; molded in throat 13 inches, in bilge 9 inches, at head 5½ inches. Timber of frame close together. Space between frames level with throat of floor, filled in with white pine. Main keelson of white oak, 13 by 16 inches, fastened with two copper bolts in each frame of ⅞-inch. Bilge keelson of white oak or yellow pine, fastened with copper bolts ⅞-inch in diameter under engine frame and boilers; the remainder with iron. Breast hooks of white oak, sided 7½ inches. Diagonal braces in two tiers 3½ by ½-inch amidships and 3 by 7-16 toward the ends; the upper strap 3½ by ½ inch. Bilge strakes of oak or yellow pine, 4½ inches thick, 6 strakes of 9 inches wide on each side. Ceiling 3 inches. Clamps of white oak 4 inches thick, 3 strakes 12 inches, bolted edgewise. Berth deck beams of white pine, sided 6½, molded 5 inches, the four longest beams to have lodge knees. Berth deck plank white pine, upper deck beams of yellow pine or white oak, sided 11 to 10 inches, molded 9 inches in the middle and 8 inches at the end. One hanging knee at each end of each beam, and lodge and lap knees between the beams. Hanging knees sided 7 inches, the remaining knees 6 inches. Waterways and thick strakes of yellow pine or oak, jogged over beams, and fastened with ¾ inch iron. Deck plank of yellow pine, 4 inches, if oak 3½ inches thick. Spir ketting of white oak, in thickness 3 inches. Garboard strakes of white oak, 4½ inches thick. Bottom plank of white oak, 3½ inches thick. Wales of white oak, 4 inches thick; in width, 7½ inches, square fastened, the bottom with three treenails and one composition spike; the garboard strakes with two cooper bolts and two treenails; the wales, above the copper fastening, with ⅝-inch iron bolts and iron spikes; butt bolts in diameter, ¾-inch. Copper fastening to extend up to 8 feet 4 inches above the lower edge of rabbet of keel. The bottom sheathed with 21-ounce copper to 7 feet 9 inches above the rabbet of the keel. The wheels will be overhung, the guards made as short fore and aft as practicable, and the wheel-house built in the usual way. The bulwarks to be of 5-16 plate iron. The builders of the vessel will make the wood frame for the inclined engines, securing it with wood knees and to the keelsons, and will do all the wood work necessary in placing the machinery. The cabin, ward-room, steerage, and between decks, the holds, bolts, steering wheel, pumps, scuppers, capstans, hammock rail, caulking, joiners, plumbing, painting, and the other detail, as far as the contract stipulates to cover, is to be complied with in accordance with the usages of the navy.

The bidders need only send a drawing showing the shape of one-half the vessel having the requisite displacement, as both ends are alike, and, if they think proper, a plain model of the same.

The proposals must state the price for which they will agree to have the vessel ready to receive her machinery and launch her, for the periods of fourteen, sixteen, eighteen and twenty weeks, respectively, the vessel to be fully completed in forty days thereafter, or in twelve days after the complete erection of the machinery.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed, and payments will be made as the work progresses, and twenty per cent. retained till the satisfactory completion of the contract.

The bids must be accompanied by the guaranty required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be duly executed. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals received under this advertisement, if in its opinion the public interest requires it.

The proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Paddle-wheel Steamers," to distinguish them from other business letters, and will be addressed to the "Secretary of the Navy."

Propositions will be received for similar vessels of iron, or iron and wood combined.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, June 25, 1862.

**PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING TWO FIRST-CLASS AND THREE SECOND-CLASS LIGHT-VESSELS.**—Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 9th of August, 1862, for building and equipping two first-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length from after side of stern post to the fore side of main stem, 98 feet: breadth of beam, moulded, 23 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, from top of limber strake to top of beam, 11 feet; tonnage about 232.

The Board will also receive proposals until 12 M., on MONDAY, the 28th of July, 1862, for building and equipping three second-class light-vessels, of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, from top of limber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best sea-coast timber and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped Southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessels are to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contracts, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract; and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered, unless from persons engaged in ship building, and each offer must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

Each vessel must be distinctly specified, with the sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip her, according to the drawings and specifications, and a copy of the printed specifications must be inclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off, and the mould examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this Board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received, and payments authorized to be made.

Persons making proposals to build any of these light-vessels may suggest any change or alterations by which the cost will be lessened, without using inferior materials, and in making such suggestions the precise character of the change or alteration will be named, with the amount saved thereby. The proposals for each vessel will state the time required to complete the vessel and deliver it to the agent of the Board at such place as may be agreed upon; the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for building Light-Vessels," and then inclosed in another envelope, and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present, and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

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OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
JULY 15, 1862.

**TO SEWER BUILDERS.**—SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of TUESDAY, July 29, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues;

In Washington-street, between Bethune and Bank streets;

In Fifty-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway;

In Twenty-third-street, from East River to present sewer, near Avenue A;

And for receiving basins and culverts at the northwest and southwest corners of Avenue A and Seventh-street.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

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OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
July 15, 1862.

**TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.**—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Tuesday, July 29, 1862, for the paving of the following streets, to wit:

West-street, from Liberty to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street.

Eleventh-street, from Broadway to and through University-place and Thirteenth-street to Fifth-avenue;

Chambers-street and James-slip, with parts of intersecting streets, from Chatham-street to South-street;

And for crosswalks on Ninth-avenue from Fifty-third to Sixty-third streets, and on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

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DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1862.

**PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT** this Office until MONDAY next, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., for three hundred (300) four-wheeled ambulances, specifications of which can be obtained on application at this office. The whole to be completed and delivered in Philadelphia on or before the 1st day of September next. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Ambulances," and addressed to

(Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. & A. Q. M., U. S. A.

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**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE**ceived by the undersigned, until TUESDAY, July 22, next, 12 o'clock M., for the erection of a small brick building at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, where the plan, specification, and samples of materials can be seen, and further information obtained.

NEW-YORK ARSENAL, July 14, 1862.

R. H. K. WHITELEY, Major of Ordnance.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ANOTHER LIVING WHALE
ANOTHER LIVING WHALE
ANOTHER LIVING WHALE

has just been obtained from the Coast of Labrador, 20 feet long, weighing over half a ton, and

MAY BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS.

LAST DAY BUT ONE OF COM. NUTT, Previous to a visit to his home in New-Hampshire, and a tour of exhibition through the country.

The brilliant success of the celebrated HOLMAN NATIONAL OPERA TROUPE Induces the manager to engage them one week longer. They give an entire new entertainment every day at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

LAST DAY BUT ONE OF THE
THE AMERICAN LAMBERT,
9 feet 3 inches round the body; weighs 695 lbs.
THE CONNECTICUT GIANT GIRL,
9 feet 1½ inches round the body, and weighs 618 lbs.
COMMODORE NUTT'S BEAUTIFUL CARRIAGE,
Manufactured by Wood Brothers, of New-York.
NED, THE LEARNED SEAL,
From the Boston Aquarial Gardens.
DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS,
FED EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock.
THE AQUARIAL GARDEN, &c., &c.

Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

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### LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee..........................Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
Stage Manager..................Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT.
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) July 17,
Third time, by particular desire,
MARGOT, THE POULTRY DEALER.
MARGOT..........................Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
To conclude with the Farce of
KATTY O'SHEAL.
KATTY O'SHEAL..........Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.

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### WINTER GARDEN THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 17, 1862,
The celebrated American Comic Actress,
MISS JULIA DALY,
In two favorite characters,
THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
and
OUR GAL.

With the songs, "Johnny was a Shoemaker," "Cherry Ripe," "Bold Soldier Boy," "Erin is my Home," also a CHARACTERISTIC COMIC DANCE.

THE IRISH TIGER.

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### NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN,

Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.

Opera, Ballet, Promenade Music and Equestrianism.
CARLOTTA PATTI, ISABEL CUBAS.
Mme. STRAKOSCH, 'ARDAVANI, THOMAS BAKER.
Mr. LEVI SHORT'S FIRE FOUNTAIN.
Mme. TOURNIARE, CONRAD BROTHERS.
NEW BALLET, with CUBAS as VENUS.
Admission to all..........................25 cents.
Open on SUNDAY for Promenade and Refreshments.
SATURDAY next, GRAND PATTI MATINEE.

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### GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
George Christy and J. N. Briggs..Lessees and Proprietors.
J. N. Briggs............Business Manager and Treasurer.
THURSDAY, July 17,
THE FAMOUS QUARTETTE.

A new Overture—the celebrated chorus from the Enchantress.

GEORGE CHRISTY and W. ARLINGTON in several laughable acts.

Admittance 25 cents; no half price.
Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

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### CENTRAL PARK PLEASURE BOATS.

MOONLIGHT BOATING.

Boats are running during the day and evening on the Lake, and greatly enhance the attractions of a visit to this charming resort.

Boats with Red flag leave the Terrace landing every few minutes, making the circuit of the lake, nearly two miles, in 35 to 45 minutes.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fare for each person | 10 cents. |
| Fare for children under 10 years | 5 cents. |

Boats may be engaged for the use of a party:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rate, for one or two persons, for each half hour | 30 cents. |
| Rate for each additional person | 10 cents. |

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### "CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS,"

And many other choice pictures, on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, NO. 749 BROADWAY.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

## STEAMBOATS.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT.**—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

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**FOR NEW-HAMBURGH AND MARLBOROUGH**—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Fare 50 cents. The steamer HENRY BURDEN will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st., TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8½ o'clock A. M., and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.

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**FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.**—The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at 7 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

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**FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.**—The elegant new steamer, JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted.) at 3:45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

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**FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD**—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

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**CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.**

| | |
|---|---|
| The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. | at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼. |
| Spring-st. | at 9½, 12½ and 3½. |
| Dey-st. | at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾. |
| Morris-st., Pier 4 | at 10, 1 and 4. |

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

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**NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.**—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

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**FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.**—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (James-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 5 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

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**FOR HARTFORD DIRECT.**—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

## RAILROADS.

### ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!

"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"

Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

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### NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

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**RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.**—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6:30 A. M., and 2:45 P. M., and leaves Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

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**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD**—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

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**ERIE RAILWAY.**—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st. viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

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**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

| FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. | 7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M. |
| Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M. | 10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.) |

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**GO TO THE SEA SIDE.**—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

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**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.**—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

## STATIONERY.

### THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

## THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

United States, acting upon a request from the Governors of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, and the President of the Military Board of Kentucky, has called into the service an additional force of three hundred thousand men. Of this force Kentucky is expected to furnish, as early as practicable, four regiments of infantry, a part of her quota under the late call.

It is enough for loyal Kentuckians to know that their country needs their aid. The State has already in the service thirty-four regiments, two battalions, and two batteries, and her troops now in the field have distinguished themselves at Wild Cat, at Ivy Mountain, at Middle Creek, at Mill Springs, at Fort Donelson, and at Shiloh. The battles in which her soldiers have been engaged have all been victories.

Other battles have to be fought, and more laurels are to be won. The rebellion has to be put down, and the National unity and authority maintained. Toward the accomplishment of that great end let Kentucky so act her part that she will vindicate her claim to be called "the Military State of the Union."

Relying upon the love of country and the courage of the people, there is no fear but these regiments will speedily report themselves with their full complement and be ready to take up their line of march to whatever point they may be required to go.

Special instructions to recruiting officers will be issued without delay. By order,

JOHN W. FINNELL, Adj.-Gen. Ky. Vols.

#### SOME SUGGESTIONS FROM COL. BERDAN.

Some suggestions made by Col. BERDAN, of the Sharpshooters, in a letter dated Washington, Nov. 7, and addressed to the President, are ápropos at the present time. In view of the perplexities which distract the one who desires to serve his country, from the multiplicity of recruiting stations, his ignorance of the capability of officers, and the delay which often occurs in organizing regiments, he suggests,

*First*—Make every country Postmaster in the loyal States a recruiting agent without compensation. Give him the power, subject to the examination of a competent Surgeon, to muster in companies, squads or single applicants. Authorize him to provide for the subsistence of the men received while mustering and for their transportation to the nearest State rendezvous or dépôt.

In large towns the Postmaster might appoint a proper person to do the work of recruiting. Suitable persons might also be appointed to examine sharpshooters, testing them by the standard adopted for those I am mustering.

*Second*—Let every body of men who present themselves to the recruiting officer as a company, choose their own Captain and all the other officers, except the First Lieutenant, who shall be appointed by their Governor when the company is formed.

*Third*—Let the men received rendezvous at once, without regard to uniforms, at the camp of instruction, at the State rendezvous or dépôt, there to be taken in charge by the State authorities, who will form them into companies and regiments, selecting competent military men for line and field officers.

## MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

### Arrival and Departure of the Ninth Regiment of Vermont.

### ENCAMPMENT IN MADISON SQUARE.

### Reception of the Officers and Men----The Parade Down Broadway, &c.

The Green Mountain State is the first to send troops to the war under the new call of the President. The Ninth Regiment of Vermont arrived in this City yesterday morning, *en route* for the seat of war. After having been only ten days in camp, at Brattleboro', it received marching orders, and the command to break camp was immediately given. Previous to leaving, Gov. HOLBROOK presented the regiment with a handsome stand of colors. They left Brattleboro' at 9½ o'clock on Tuesday morning for New-Haven, and left that city for New-York by the steamer *Bay State*.

Arriving here at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the regiment landed at the foot of Twenty-third-street —Col. HOWE being in waiting to receive them—and were marched to Madison-avenue, where breakfast had been prepared for them. Both officers and men did ample justice to the repast.

#### THE SCENE IN MADISON-SQUARE.

As soon as the men had finished, preparations were at once commenced to make their temporary stay in the Square as comfortable as possible. Tents were pitched, in order to shield the men from the sun, and the Park soon assumed the appearance of a camping-ground. "Keep off the grass" had no terrors for the Vermont boys, for they ran, rolled and jumped upon it, as if such an order never had or could be issued. Before arriving at the Square, some few of the men had been prostrated by the heat; they were taken to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and properly cared for, and were sufficiently recovered to leave with the regiment. During the day, quite a number of ladies and gentlemen—principally Vermonters—paid a visit to the Square, carrying with them fruits and other articles that would be acceptable and cooling to the soldiers on such a hot and sweltering day as yesterday. Some few obtained passes, and strolled about the City, or else paid visits to friends residing here.

#### DINNER TO THE OFFICERS.

The Sons of Vermont resident in this City gave a reception dinner to the officers at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. By some error it was given out that the meeting of the Sons of Vermont would take place at 3 o'clock; consequently at a little before 2, when the dinner was announced, but few Vermonters were present. As it was impossible to make any delay, the regiment having to march at 4, the company took their seats, Col. HOWE occupying the head of the table, with Col. STANNARD on his right, and Dr. CARPENTER on his left. At the conclusion of the meal, Col. HOWE rose, and said: On behalf of the Sons of Vermont, he welcomed the gallant Ninth, the first regiment that had passed through this City under the new call. It was a glorious thing to speak and be proud of, and in conclusion, he proposed the health of the commandant of the regiment, Col. STANNARD. [Cheers.]

Col. STANNARD made a brief soldierly speech in reply, wherein he stated that he would endeavor to do his duty.

Col. HOWE then proposed the health of Major HALSEY, who, in reply, gave as a toast "Gov. HOLBROOK, of Vermont," which was drunk standing amidst much enthusiasm.

Several other toasts were given and responded to, when, as it was getting near 4 o'clock, Col. STANNARD moved that the meeting be dissolved, and all officers return to their duty, which was accordingly done.

#### THE PARADE DOWN BROADWAY.

Line was formed in front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel shortly before 4 o'clock, and as soon as the hour struck the order to march was given. A detachment of policemen, detailed by Superintendent KENNEDY, went before to clear the way. The regiment was escorted by a number of the Sons of Vermont, wearing badges stamped with the State Arms, and bearing the State flag. The line of march was down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, thence to Broadway, down which to Pier No. 1 North River. Along the route crowds of people had gathered, who cheered the brave fellows as they marched by. The windows of the hotels were also thronged, chiefly by the fair sex, who waved adieu with snowy hands and handkerchiefs. From almost every building flags were displayed, and some were dipped in honor of the brave Ninth, as it filed past. When opposite the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association a National salute was fired from the roof of that building, which was responded to by cheers. By 6½ every man was embarked on board the steamer *Atlas*, which was in waiting to convey them to Amboy. As she left the dock the spectators sent up cheer upon cheer, to which the soldiers replied with hearty good will.

#### THE OFFICERS.

Most of the field officers have had active experience at the seat of war. Col. STANNARD, was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Vermont regiment, and was present at the battle of Bull Run and the siege of Yorktown. Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS was captain in the First Vermont, and served during the first three months of the war. Major EDWIN S. STORR, is captain of the Fifth Vermont, now on the Peninsula, and has not yet joined his new command. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF—Colonel, GEO. J. STANNARD; Lieutenant-Colonel, D. K. Andrews; Major, Edwin S. Storr; Adjutant, J. C. Stearns; Quartermaster, Frank C. Sawyer; Surgeon, Walter B. Carpenter; Assistant Surgeon, —— Hall; Chaplain, Rev. Daniel S. Dickerson.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF—Sergeant-Major, J. T. Gorham; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Theodore S. Peck; Commissary-Sergeant, David J. Pattle.

LINE OFFICERS.—Co. A—Captain, V. G. Barney; First Lieutenant, L. E. Sherman; Second Lieutenant, E. W. Jewett. Co. B—Captain, Edward H. Ripley; First Lieutenant, Samuel H. Kelly; Second Lieutenant, Alfred C. Ballard. Co. C—Captain, A. R. Sabin; First Lieutenant, Herman Seligson, Second Lieutenant, E. B. Sherman. Co. D—Captain, Charles Jarvis; First Lieutenant, Asa F. Clark; Second Lieutenant, Justis Dart. Co. E—Captain, Amasa Bartlett; First Lieutenant, E. M. Quimby; Second Lieutenant, C. A. Hibbard. Co. F—Captain, George A. Beebe; First Lieutenant, Eugene Viele; Second Lieutenant, John T. Bascom. Co. G—Captain, Wm. J. Henderson; First Lieutenant, Edward A. Kilbourne; Second Lieutenant, W. C. Holman. Co. H—Captain, A. H. Slatin; First Lieutenant, G. H. Dwyer; Second Lieutenant, C. J. Loveland. Co. I—Captain, A. J. Mower; First Lieutenant, J. C. Livingston; Second Lieutenant, O. C. Campbell. Co. K—Captain, David W. Lewis; First Lieutenant, Joseph C. Brooks; Second Lieutenant, Henry H. Rice.

The men of this regiment, which is over one thousand strong, are armed with the Enfield rifle, and are fully and thoroughly equipped. With regard to physical appearance, no stronger or healthier looking men have ever left, or passed through this City.

## IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

### No Extra Session of the Legislature to be Held.

### Fifty Dollars Bounty to be Paid to Each Volunteer.

### GOV. MORGAN TAKES THE RESPONSIBILITY

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 16.

Numerous applications having been made to Gov. MORGAN respecting an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose of authorizing a State bounty for recruits, the Governor, after maturely considering the subject, and consulting such State officers and prominent citizens of Albany as he could reach, has, it is understood, come to the determination not to call the Legislature together, but to take upon himself authority at once to offer a State bounty of $50 to each recruit, and to provide a sum sufficient for that purpose, trusting to the next Legislature to legalize and indorse his action. This policy will save valuable time, as the convening of the Legislature and the passage of an act would occupy at least four weeks, and also save an expense of some $80,000.

The amount required will be $2,000,000 or $2,500,000. It is understood the Governor's proclamation or order will be issued to-morrow. Arrangements will be made so that the amount of State bounty will be promptly paid. Ths determination of the Governor is highly approved by all with whom he consulted, and will obviate the necessity of action by Boards of Supervisors to raise bounty funds.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 16.

Hon. ERASTUS CORNING arrived at home yesterday. He is not seriously ill, but is confined to the house by indisposition.

The Common Council have called a special meeting for to-morrow night.

A very large gathering of citizens was held at the Capitol Park last night. Great enthusiasm was manifested. Gov. MORGAN presided, and among the Vice-Presidents were Mayor PERRY, Senator JOHN V. L. PRUYN, JOHN TRACEY, Gen. COOPER and other prominent citizens.

Strong resolutions in favor of the new levy and recommending an extra session of the Legislature to authorize the giving of a State bounty to volunteers, were introduced by GEO. DAWSON, Chairman of the Committee, and unanimously adopted.

Speeches were made by LYMAN TREMAINE and others.

Several gentlemen gave notice of their willingness to contribute liberally towards raising volunteers.

#### RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

### Enlistments—The United States Mustering Office.

At the mustering office in White-street, yesterday, Dr. ALEXANDER B. MOTT and his assistants were kept fully employed in examining recruits brought in by the different recruiting officers in the City.

The great meeting of Tuesday is already making its effects on enlistments felt. On the evening after the meeting, one officer at a station in the vicinity of Union-square enrolled no less than seven men. All over the City it is the same in a greater or less degree, and the busy hum of warlike preparation is heard everywhere. Since the last call of the President, so many recruits have not been enlisted in one day as there were yesterday. Everything betokens activity, and there is no doubt that in a very short time, if recruiting continues as brisk, New-York will have her quota of troops in the field.

#### THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT.

This Regiment, under command of Col. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, late Paymaster of the State, now in active service under Gen. SIGEL, is in want of a few more first-class recruits. Apply to Capt. J. W. LEWIS, No. 480 Broadway.

#### SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Gen. SPINOLA's Empire Brigade is fast filling up, the various regiments belonging to it reporting favorably in the matter of recruiting. Col. MARTIN N. CROFT, Commander of the Third Regiment Corcoran Zouaves, has already two hundred and thirty men in camp. Col. CROFT is an old soldier, having seen service in the Florida war, in Mexico, and for the past year in the Army of the Potomac. His senior Captain, Capt. DUNVAY, is an experienced officer, who has seen service with the gallant Irish Brigade of Gen. MEAGHER.

#### COL. PEISSNER'S REGIMENT.

This regiment, which is encamped at Turtle Bay Park, Forty-fifth-street, is in want of a few more men to complete the organization. Col. PEISSNER is commanding, and can be seen at his headquarters, No. 575 Broadway, daily.

#### THE FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Committee of the Fourth Senatorial District have made their selection of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel for the regiment to be raised by them. Their choice has fallen upon Major PETER M. DERMOTT, for Colonel, and Capt. LEVI A. FULLER, for Lieutenant-Colonel. The latter gentleman was recommended by the Governor for the appointment. Major DERMOTT is a native of this State. He was in the Mexican war, and assisted very materially in the raising of the Excelsior Brigade, of one of the regiments of which he was Major. Capt. FULLER is attached to Col. PRATT's Regiment, but is now on furlough on account of sickness. The Committee is determined to have the regiment they are raising the first in the field.

#### MEETING IN AID OF ENLISTMENTS.

At 8 o'clock last evening, a meeting of citizens was held at Clinton Hall, for the purpose of taking measures to aid enlistments. Capt. C. MARSHALL was in the Chair. The following resolutions, proposed by WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Esq., and seconded by A. T. STEWART, Esq., were unanimously adopted.

*Resolved*, That a committee of eleven citizens of this ward be appointed to confer and cooperate with the committees in aid of enlistments, which may be appointed by the meetings to be held for the like objects with this meeting in the other wards of the Sixth Senatorial District.

*Resolved*, That the Committee have power to add to their number and fill vacancies.

The following committee was appointed, and requested to meet at Room No. 5 City Hall at 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, July 17, for the transaction of further business:

A. T. Stewart, Esq.,
Wm. Allen Butler, Esq.,
Marshall B. Blake, Esq.,
John T. Johnson, Esq.,
Seabury Brewster, Esq.,
G. W. Blunt, Esq.,
Abraham Lent, Esq.,
Maltby G. Lane, Esq.,
R. H. McCurdy, Esq.,
H. A. Kerr, Esq.,
R. W. Townsend, Esq.

The names of the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting were added by resolution.

Capt. C. MARSHALL, Chairman.
P. O'SHEA, Secretary.

#### THE WAY TO GET 300,000 MEN IN A FORTNIGHT.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Let the Adjutant-General of each State apportion to each town or county their compliment of the required number of men, then give ten days' time for enlistment under all the inducements of State and United States bounties, after the expiration of which time, let the deficiences be made up by immediate drafting.

From present indications, if time could be afforded the new quota could be made up by enlistments; but whether the country can afford to wait, is a matter of grave doubt. We fear the *morale* of a departure from our hitherto voluntary manner of procuring men for the service; yet, when it is manifest that nothing short of a *premium* upon a man's life and services in the form of a bonus, brings him to his country's aid, it may well be questioned whether, after all, there is much "voluntary" patriotism in the matter. Again, should any emergency arise by which a still further call should be made for men, it would be impossible to *add* anything to the present liberal inducements offered by States and United States, as well as individuals, to induce enlistments.

The truth is, there is quite too much of the feeling at the North, "I am but a passenger," let others do the pumping to keep the ship of State afloat. A soldier at New-Orleans writes, that the ladies of the South actually browbeat and drive every man over 15 and under 60, capable of bearing arms, into the rebel service. Where has there been any such demonstration among ladies at the North? Our Northern ladies have been faithful to a fault in their untiring energies to provide for the sick and wounded of our army, but they have not yet come up to Commodore FOOTE's prescription, in his patriotic letter to the Hartford War Committee, appealing to young ladies to discard all their betrothed who will not fly to arms at their country's call.

The South has said by their acts, plainer than language can express, that if they are vanquished at Richmond, it ends the rebellion; hence their persistent and desperate attempts to annihilate our army there before reinforcements could be thrown forward. They have done all they are capable of, and yet they failed. The relative strength of the two armies, since the eight days' fighting, is in favor of MCCLELLAN, who damaged his adversary more than he was damaged himself. We *must have* before the end of July, half of the 300,000 in the field; if it can be done by enlistment, all the better; but we cannot *wait* for this advantage; they must be had *at any rate*.

V. C. TAYLOR.

WINSTED, Conn., Saturday, July 12, 1862.

#### AN ASSOCIATION TO ENCOURAGE RECRUITING NEEDED.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: There are many of us here at home, both in New-York and Brooklyn, who have not yet volunteered to shoulder the musket, because of our wives and children dependent on us for support, but who would be glad of the opportunity to contribute five or ten dollars toward establishing a fund for raising regiments and hurrying enlistments. I notice in your editorial colums this morning that one of our fellow citizens has placed $300 in the hands of a reliable recruiting officer for the purpose above mentioned—may his example be speedily emulated by others of our patriotic men! But the larger proportion of our population can scarcely afford such a generous contribution, even in a cause so holy, and therefore the propriety of some authorized channel through which these many small contributions may flow to a reservoir which shall soon contain an efficient fund.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 16, 1862. W. C. W.

#### A LIBERAL BID FOR A SOLDIER.

Mr. H. A. KELLEY, of Nos. 35 and 37 Park-place, submits, through the TIMES, the patriotic offer of "$100, to be paid to any first-rate man who enlists for one year." The offer to remain open for a week.

#### TO RECRUITING OFFICERS.

A meeting will be held at the Astor House, Room No. 41, on Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., of the officers on recruiting service in the City of New-York, when all officers in such service will please attend, as important business connected therewith will be transacted. Lieut. W. J. H. RODD, Secretary.

## ANOTHER BATTLE IN ARKANSAS.

### Defeat of the Rebels up White River, by Col. Fitch—Capture of all their Camp Equipage and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 16.

A special to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Memphis, says that 200 of Col. FITCH's command had an engagement with the rebels, numbering 450, on the morning of the 6th. The National loss was 22 killed and wounded. The rebels had 84 killed, wounded and missing.

Another engagement took place on rhe night of the 7th. Col. FITCH captured all the enemy's camp equipage and provisions. Both fights are said to have taken place within 10 miles of Duvals Bluff, where a large force of rebels are said to be stationed.

#### THE PRESIDENT AND SLAVERY.

### Conferences between the President and the Border State Members of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, July 14, 1862.

It is true that the President on Friday last sent for the delegations in Congress from the several Border States, with whom he had a formal interview early on Saturday morning. The purpose of the meeting, so far as the President was concerned, was to urge upon the Border State men the importance of their going home to advocate the acceptance by their constituencies of the policy of gradual emancipation, with the aid of Congress, some time since enunciated by the Executive. I learn that he distinctly notified them of his purpose not to let Slavery and slave interests forever stand in the way of national unity and progress, and indicated, quite emphatically, the probability that if the Border States make war upon his policy of gradual emancipation with national aid, instead of taking hold and helping it to successful development, the time is rapidly approaching when he may feel called upon, in behalf of Liberty and the Union, to strike harder blows than have yet been aimed at the accursed institution which lies at the base of the great rebellion.

The Border State men, of course, made no decided response. They were evidently startled, however, by the President's bold and frank declaration of purpose; and some of them, at least, convinced that he intends to do just what he intimates, during Saturday, took occasion to ask certain Northern members of Congress to bring in and pass at once a bill extending Congressional aid to Emancipation, of such a character that upon the acceptance of its provisions by any State, such State can at once draw upon the Treasury for the money to be allowed by Government, or at least be assured that Congress is definitely and irrevocably pledged to its payment. Of course it is too late to pass any bill of the kind at this session, even were it deemed advisable to humor these unworthy fears that the representatives of the North cannot be trusted to do whatever seems right and just in the premises. On Saturday evening, the Border State men met in caucus upon the President's proposition—with what general results you already know. They came to no agreement; but it is well understood that fourteen of them—a majority of the whole—were in favor of accepting the President's policy, while some of the remaining twelve were very violent in opposition.

It is generally understood that the President's consultation with the Border State men is only preliminary to some new stroke of policy which the Executive contemplates,—and speculation as to its general character and purpose is very active and diverse. A few short-sighted men flatter themselves that Mr. LINCOLN's renewed solicitude in behalf of his emancipation scheme, indicates an anticipated necessity for recognition of Southern independence, and a desire to prepare the way for an adjustment of boundaries that shall leave the Border States with the North! It is difficult to conceive that any sane man is sincere in such a surmise. If those who affect to indulge it not covertly engaged in the service of the rebellion, by holding out the false hope that the Government and its supporters are wearying of the struggle and ready for compromise, they wofully misapprehend the spirit and temper of the loyal people of the United States, and the character of the President. Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the degree of vigor, energy or wisdom with which the war has been conducted, in any respect, there is no question anywhere as to the patriotism of Mr. LINCOLN, or the honesty and firmness of his determination to vindicate the Constitution and maintain the Union. No single word of his, written or spoken, can be cited, at which he has ever hinted at any thing less than a persistent, relentless contest against the enemies of liberty until the rebellion against it, and for Slavery, shall be crushed. He has changed not the least in that respect, and he never will, unless all who know him best are at fault. Whatever his future policy is, we may depend that he will not travel back ward; and whenever he touches the Slavery question at all, it will be to strike it some blow heavier and the more effective, because long and patiently withheld. Certainly, he will not yield it the palm of victory, and plunge his country into disgrace.

It is worthy of note, that neither the President nor anybody else among those loyal statesmen who have hitherto opposed emancipation as a war measure, has denied that the time *might* come when sound policy would justify a striking of the shackles from every slave. Nothing that Mr. LINCOLN ever said or did commits him against the proposition that Slavery must die if necessary, in order that Freedom may live. As a matter of policy, he has favored measures of conciliation towards the great mass of those in the disloyal States whose hearts were with the Union, but who had been deceived into the fear that the mission of his Administration was to interpose illegally between them and their negroes, and raise the latter to political and social equality. These he has been anxious to undeceive, reassure and win back. To do that, and at the same time vindicate the Government, he has thought it only necessary to maintain the Constitution as it is, and to seek to assert the power of the laws by armed force. In all this, Mr. LINCOLN had neither said nor done anything which commits him, in the least, against those harsher, severer measures which may become necessary to save the Government; and whenever the time shall have arrived when he sees that, instead of employing an armed police to repress domestic insurrection, he must *make war* to defeat and suppress a causeless revolution, we may depend upon his availing himself of all the means which our own resources place at his disposal, or any weak and tender spot in the enemy's political or social organization suggests.

In this view of the case it seems not improbable that the President considers the time near at hand when Slavery must go to the wall, as a means of restoring peace, and that ne now desires the loyal Border States to accept Congressional aid to emancipation,—first to avail of its influence in suppressing the rebellion, and next—if that task still remains unfulfilled—in order that they may not suffer by application of the more violent remedy. The persistency and vitality of the rebellion has thus far exceeded all calculation. It is evident that a final and fatal blow must be inflicted at an early day if the Union is to be restored and maintained. The enemy fights desperately against his fate, in the hope that by persistence he may at last secure that foreign intervention through which alone he hopes to achieve independence. Strike that hope from his heart and he is helpless and prostrate. How else can this object be so surely accomplished as by a declaration of emancipation. Tha would secure to our cause the active, earnest sympathy of both England and France. True, we ask no intervention at their hands; we prefer to be let alone. But when, by declaring universal emancipation, we have secured the cordial, enthusiastic support of the moral and religious sentiment of the world, the rebel Government and people will understand at once that the thrones of Europe are powerless to aid them, and dare not attempt it, even if so disposed. There is little doubt that all this has been clearly and repeatedly pointed out to the American Executive by Lord LYONS, if not by the representatives of France and other Governments as well; and if the last spasm of rebel vitality, evinced before Richmond, has suggested to Mr. LINCOLN that the time has nearly come when he ought to avail himself of this great element of moral power, and if Border State obstinacy relieves him of the necessity much longer to consider the pecuniary interests of Border State men in the premises, who can doubt that the Ruler over all is working out the grandest problem of the age, and turning and overturning events for the accomplishment of His righteous will? S.

#### THE BATTLE ON JAMES ISLAND.

### Note from Gen. Benham upon Gen. Stevens' Report.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The reckless statements in the letter of Gen. STEVENS to Gen. HUNTER, dated July 8, in relation to the affair at James Island, seem to be explicit, and shall have an explicit reply from me, though I have carefully, up to this time, avoided any connection whatever with what has been published about the matter.

In the first place, I would state that I had the meeting of the officers referred to solely with reference to a concert of the action to be taken the next day, and not to discuss the propriety or necessity of the movement, of which I conceived there was no doubt, and so told them, that I considered it indispensable if we were not to be driven from the Stono, and I understood the movement to have been most fully sanctioned previously at three different times, once in meeting, even by Gen. HUNTER, before he left. And perfectly indifferent to what combination Gen. STEVENS may have attempted to bolster him up in his failure from his disobedience of my orders, for which, but for my kindness, I should have arrested him for trial, I aver most solemnly, that through all our interview, not one word was said by either of the three officers that I could construe into an objection to the necessity, propriety, or probable success of this movement; and in this I am fully borne out by the letter of Commander DRAYTON, of the navy—the only witness present who is not now made a party in the matter. This letter—asked for by me when the afterthought of STEVENS, after his failure, first gave him the effrontery to make such pretences to me—this letter states explicitly that if these officers were not in favor of the movement "none of them said as much as this." It has never been pretended by me that they were in favor of it, though I did not have any reason to suspect they were not, is what I distinctly assert.

Of the three questions put by Gen. WRIGHT to Gen. STEVENS—*and not in response to any call for his opinion*—one was: "Has your battery had any effect upon the fort?" a second: "Do you expect it to have any effect?" To both of which Gen. STEVENS replied briefly in the negative—replies that were, of course, favorable to my early attack. And I deny, explicitly, that Gen. WRIGHT gave any warning whatever as to what my orders were, or as to its being against the orders to me, while I am able to say that Gen. STEVENS (who had read Gen. HUNTER's order to me) did say to me after the affair, that it was a movement that it was my right and perfectly competent for me to order.

I gave those orders, therefore, no one objecting, and Gen. STEVENS making but few if any of the speeches he has now written out in his letter. He did propose the full daylight or the afternoon, and unloaded muskets, both which I forbade, but both which he virtually carried out. I told him his men "would be cut to pieces" if he assaulted that fort in open day, and that he "must pass over the open space in front, and be upon the fort before good aiming light," and with loaded muskets, but not capped, for a night attack; that his attack must not be later than 4 A. M. at furthest. And our supporting column, resting at about the same distance from the fort—one to one and a quarter miles distant—was to move as soon as we heard his fire, (expected to be that of the pickets,) or as soon as a Staff officer reached us from Gen. STEVENS, as he proposed.

The first firing we heard, which proved to be the guns of the fort upon STEVENS' columns, was fully as late as 5 o'clock, and after sunrise, on which we moved at once, his messenger reaching us some ten minutes after. It was certainly after 5 o'clock, and Gen. STEVENS' watch, if he looked at it, proved that to him, for I had been careful the night previous to have our watches set together; and more than this Gen. STEVENS knows, for we three talked of it in the evening, that Gen. WRIGHT had been expressing our great surprise at his delay, while we were waiting for his fire for more than the whole hour that morning. And late as this was—the appearances are all such—that had Gen. STEVENS been anywhere near, or with his troops to guide and direct them, and to keep them closed, I cannot have a doubt that the assault would still have been successful. I was never able to hear, nor did any of my staff, as far as I could learn, ever find that he was nearer than the second hedge, or over 800 yards from the fort. And while his leading regiment and a part of his *fourth* regiment reached the work and remained there "some 20 minutes or more," and when, as the gallant MORRISON repeatedly stated to me, "With 40 men I could have taken the fort." And when the men at the parapet and ditch would have readily pushed over it, if one-half even of the other four regiments had been pushed forward, instead of being left—for the noble fellows did not run—to wither under the fire of the fort, at some hundreds of yards distance, without the presence of their General—their only educated soldier near—to guide and direct them.

As part evidence of this, I have his note in his own handwriting, sent to me on the battle-field, which he cannot gainsay now, in which he says: "The advance company mounted the parapet, but the supports did not follow closely enough."

And in this lies the main secret of the failure after the attack in open day, which I did not authorize, and would not sanction the repetition of—an attack started in defiance of my repeated orders in open light. Capt. DOYLE, of the Eighth Michigan, who led the advance companies, stated to me that it "was good light to aim," when they met the first pickets, just after starting, or nearly one mile from the fort.

And the man who delayed this attack is the person and the only person, in my opinion, who is responsible for all the slaughter there, and for the loss of the key to the eventual attack on Charleston.

With this and the statement that I have now Gen. STEVENS' letter *volunteered* to me, with his own propositions, "to seize James Island below James River," and of course including this fort—sent just before this similar movement was first planned, I am willing to let the subject be submitted to an intelligent public.

H. W. BENHAM.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862.

#### DOCUMENTARY TESTIMONY SUBMITTED.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

With reference to the communication in your paper of yesterday morning, regarding the defeat of our troops on James Island, and who should bear the responsibility, will you be kind enough to publish the following documents:

1. Letter from Gen. STEVENS, dated June 6, received on the 7th, regarding an armed reconnoissance, which was subsequently ordered for the morning of the 11th, the troops not being got over from Legareville till the 9th. Here Gen. STEVENS was in favor, not only of an attack, but of making it at daylight. This reconnoissance was afterward postponed upon the solicitation of Gen. WRIGHT, and was eventually ordered and had on the 16th.

2. Letter from Capt. DRAYTON, senior naval officer on the Stono, as to what occurred, or did not occur on the night of the 15th, at the conference between Gen. BENHAM and Gens. WRIGHT and STEVENS and Col. WILLIAMS. The inquiries of Gen. WRIGHT were supposed by Gen. BENHAM to be made in order to show that as no impression had been made upon the rebel earthwork by our guns in battery, (three only in number,) it was necessary to storm and take it by assault. Nothing was said about the movement being in opposition to orders, nor was there any expressed opposition to it.

3. Two dispatches received from Gen. STEVENS on the battle-field, the first one received not earlier than 5¼ o'clock. The first gun was fired at 5 o'clock. From intelligent deserters from Secessionville it was ascertained on the 14th that there were only two battalions of rebels at the fort and in Secessionville, numbering about 800 men. This was confirmed by prisoners taken, and the published accounts of the enemy. From them it appears that their whole number engaged were three companies of artillery, the Eutaw Battalion of 400, the Charleston Battalion of 150, and the McHenry Louisiana Battalion; and this embraced those engaged on our left as well as those in the fort and Secessionville, which would give the latter number, in the fort, &c., about as stated, viz.: 800. Our forces engaged were, under STEVENS, as he says, about 3,500, directly against the fort; and under WRIGHT and WILLIAMS, against the fort and the rebel artillery to the left, about 1,500. The enemy themselves state that nearly all were asleep when our advance was first discovered. Had we been ready to attack at daybreak we should have surprised them entirely.

With these documents, no more need be said at present regarding the very extraordinary statements in Gen. STEVENS' report. Had the movement been a success, we should have heard nothing of remonstrances or disobedience of orders, which really seem to be afterthoughts to cover the want of success of an expedition where we numbered three or four to one of the enemy, at the least calculation.

Respectfully yours,
OBSERVER ON THE FIELD.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

#### NO. 1—GEN. STEVENS TO GEN. BENHAM.

RECEIVED AT 1 A. M., June 7, 1862.

DEAR GENERAL: I understand your wish to be to make an armed reconnoissance of the enemy's position, and if the result be favorable to follow it up by a dash, in order to seize James Island below James River and Newton Cut.

We shall probably be as well able to make it day after to-morrow (daylight) as at any other time.

Should you decide to make it day after to-morrow, it is of the first consequence to make that decision without delay. It will require all day to-morrow to prepare for it. I would suggest that not more than three companies be left at Legareville; that everything else be brought over to-morrow, including the six guns of HAMILTON's Battery; that arrangements be made with the gunboats to open cross fires. The system of signals will require careful studying and arrangement.

I desire that the dash, if determined upon, be successful, and therefore I want to see every man thrown in. But I desire particularly to express my judgment, that in the present position of our troops, 24 hours of vigorous work is absolutely essential in the way of preparations.

I expect to have the balloon inflated to-morrow by noon. The operator hopes to get it done by 10 o'clock. Very truly yours, ISAAC I. STEVENS.

Brig.-Gen. BENHAM, Commanding N. D. D. S.
JAMES ISLAND, June 6, 1862.

#### NO. 2—CAPT. DRAYTON TO GEN. BENHAM.

UNITED STATES STEAMER PAWNEE,
STONO, June 18, 1862.

*Brig.-Gen. H. W. Benham, Commanding at the Stono:*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 17th inst., just received, I beg to state that on the occasion of the meeting referred to in it, *I cannot recollect any opposition being offered to your proposed advance on Secessionville the following morning*, except as regarded the time you had fixed on, Brig.-Gen. STEVENS being in favor of deferring it until the afternoon. Although, however, no direct objections were made, I judged from a series of questions which were put to Gen. STEVENS by Gen. WRIGHT, in regard to the effect produced, or likely to be produced, on the enemy's works by the battery of the latter, that he was not in favor of a forward movement at the present time.

I cannot call to mind any particular expressions of Col. WILLIAMS which would enable me to form any opinion as to his views, but must confess that the impression was made on me by the general tone of the conversation, that while expressing every desire to further your views to the utmost of their power, the three officers above named were scarcely in favor of the movement, *none of them, however, said as much as this, and Gen. Wright did observe that we would take the battery, he thought.*

The only change made in your first plan of operations, so far as I could see, was to defer the movement a half hour later than first intended by you.

Yours very truly, P. DRAYTON,
Senior Naval Officer.

#### NOS. 3 AND 4—GEN. STEVENS TO GEN. BENHAM.

GEN. BENHAM: My troops are withdrawn under cover of a hedge, and are in tolerable order. Hedge about five hundred yards from the fort.

The advance company mounted the parapet, but the support did not follow closely enough.

ISAAC I. STEVENS, Brigadier-Gen.

GEN. BENHAM: Unless supported on the left I cannot charge the enemy. My command is perfectly quiet and in hand, but they must pass over a perfectly exposed place of 800 yards, with a well-built parapet before them. I do not think it possible at present to charge the work.

Truly yours,
ISAAC I. STEVENS, Brigadier-Gen.

## NEW-JERSEY.

SUPPOSED MURDER NEAR WEST HOBOKEN.—Coroner BOHNSTEDT, of Hoboken, commenced an inquest yesterday upon the body of MARTIN DEMAREST, a volunteer belonging to the Fifty-third New-York Regiment, encamped at Red House, Harlem, who was found lying dead at Fox Hill, with a gunshot wound in his leg. From circumstances attending the case, it is supposed that DEMAREST was murdered and robbed. From the evidence adduced, it appeares that on Monday morning deceased called at the public house in the Elysian Fields and had some refreshments, and in paying for them, the bartender noticed that he had a considerable quantity of bills, mostly Treasury notes. From there he went out into the fields. Lieut. HINCKLEY, of the Fifty-third New-York Volunteers, testified that DEMAREST was at the camp at Red House on Monday morning, and as he was about going away, he remarked that he expected to receiva $100 that day. PATRICK DONOVAN, of Hoboken, testified that on Monday evening about 8 o'clock, as he was going up to the toll-gate at West Hoboken, two women, who were a little way off, called out to him, saying that a soldier was shot. He paid no attention to this, supposing the women were "funning." They appeared to be talking to the man. The body was discovered on Tuesday morning. About fifty yards off, in different directions, were found a single-barreled pistol and a razor. The deceased appeared to have been dragged some distance. An empty leather purse and some business cards were all that was found. Dr. ELMER made an examination, and found that a ball had entered above and ceme out below the knee, severing a large artery and causing death. The inquest was adjourned until to-day.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE UNION MASS MEETING.—In consequence of the rain the Union Mass Meeting announced to be held last evening at Van Vorst-square, Jersey City, was postponed until Monday evening next. At the hour appointed for the meeting to commence several hundred people were in attendance. The following letter from Gov. OLDEN was received by the Committee:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TRENTON, July 14, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Your invitation to attend a meeting to be held in Jersey City on Wednesday next, in aid of the National Government, was duly received. I would gladly be with you, but my official engagements render it impossible.

The alacrity and unanimity with which the people of New-Jersey have heretofore supported the Government, and the efforts now making by yourselves and others to aid our brethren in the field, are most gratifying evidences of unwavering devotion. We must never falter in our determination to suppress the rebellion; and at this hour it is our duty to unite, as one man, in upholding and strengthening the Government. Let us dedicate our energies, our fortunes, and, if need be, our lives to our country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES S. OLDEN.

Messrs. B. G. CLARKE, S. A. HOPKINS, T. E. TILDEN, Committee.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM has secured another living Whale, and shows him up continuously to admiring crowds. Com. NUTT closes his exhibition to-morrow.

### Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 16.—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Arteage and 2 children, Miss Arteage, Mr. and Mrs. Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown and 2 servants, John C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Brown, infant and 2 servants; Mr. and Mrs. James S. Forbes, Mr. Shapleigh, Mr. Wimber, L. Switzer, A. Smith, E. H. Hodgson, W. B. Smyth, Robert Anderson, S. M. [illegible], Mr. Garelly and son, Miss Garelly, Miss Plummer, Mr. Merricks and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Bragiotti, infant and nurse; Mr. Dillon, C. P. Wurts, Mr. Thomson, Mr. McGregor, J. S. Vardmann, Otto Braunfels, S. Goldenberg, J. B. English, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Edmiston, W. F. Freeman, J. N. Gambill, Mr. Linnemann, B. G. Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Ellon, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Smith and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Dexeter and two sons, Mr. Redfield, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Lane, G. J. Kraft, Mrs. Brewster and daughter, Miss Moore, Mrs. Mary Reese and son, John Sykes, Jr., L. A. Jacobus, Wm. Waterhouse, E. D. Coppett, H. Flegenheim, Mr. Marin, Bro. and child, Thomas Dodgson, J. A. Bliss, R. W. Burnett, J. Burnett, Mr. Delmazo, J. McConville, Mr. Brush, McDonnell, Walter, J. Greaves, S. Guillaume, Charles Dupuy, B. N. Waters, P. W. Jones, B. Lehmaier, Count [illegible] and friend, John Caldwell, James Wray, Mr. Hearn, Mrs. McConville, two children and nurse, Mr. Smallwood, Mr. Upton, Capt. W. Sherman, Henry McCullough, Mr. Newman, Mr. Henney, Wm. Cohen, Felix Callewaert—Total 109.

*In steamship Plantagenet, from Kingston, Jam.*—J. M. Abedana, J. Abrahams, C. Franklin, R. R. Leak, J. F. Leak, T. Lafur, C. Crumpler, Mrs. E. A. Pearson, R. S. Turton, Rev. L. Dupayron, R. Loring, P. Duboise, J. M. Duforth, H. Jamison, H. Morris, F. Bonitto, J. L. Alsander, E. Canting, A. Depau, G. T. Allen, W. S. Morton, A. Dutrtre, A. F. Augusta, lady, child and servant, J. Rouriet, T. Hicks.

*In bark Rapid, from Vera Cruz*—M. E. Chutry, Mrs. P. Chutry, Miss C. Chutry, Miss Julia MacMahon, Alice MacMahon, Mrs. H. Fuller, J. Sainlbous, L. Boris.

*In bark Alice Tainter, from Matamoras*—E. Dickens, J. Maretzek, L. Goldschmidt, L. Lemon, J. P. Burchard, lady, child and servant, W. Metcalf.

#### MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises.... | 4 43 | Sun sets.... | 7 29 | Moon rises.. | 10 37 |

#### HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook. | 11 51 | Gov. Island. | 12 40 | Hell Gate.... | 2 [illegible] |

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 16.

### Cleared.

Ship David Hoadley, Barnaby, Liverpool, J. & N. Smith & Co.

Brig Aquila, (Norw.,) Buhr, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Providence, L. Kenny: Richard Law, York, Philadelphia, L. Kenny; Eureka, (Br.,) Horton, St. John, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; Sarah H. Bulkley, Hartford, H. S. Rackett; Commerce, Daniels, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.

### Arrived.

Br. prize steamer Ann, Acting Master L. H. Partridge, from Mobile.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool July 5 and Queenstown the 6th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. July 6, 5 P. M., off Kinsale, passed the steamship Africa, hence. 15th, 7 A. M., lat. 41 22, lon. 65 50, signalized bark Elizabeth Cushing, bound W.

Steamship Plantagenet, (Br.,) Beard, Kingston, Jam., July 5, and Port-au-Prince the 8th, with logwood and coffee to Walden & Booth. Passed, going into Port-au-Prince, brig Chanticleer, hence.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Cowper, (of Boston,) Stevens, London 26 ds., in ballast to master. In lat. 45 46, lon. 48 16, saw several icebergs.

Bark H. Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Duntze, Barbados 16 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. The bark N. H Gaston, for New-York, sld. the same day.

Bark Theoda, Carver, Cardenas 9 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark George Carl, (Prus.,) Zeismer, Lisbon 30 ds., with wine, salt, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Rapid, Marschalk, Vera Cruz 23 ds., with hides, cochineal, &c., to Hargous & Co. Sld. from Vera Cruz, schr. Ellicott, for Minititlan.

Bark E. Churchill, (of Hampden,) Gray, Sagua July 2, with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Alice Tainter, Verden, Matamoras June 26, with cotton, &c., to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Brig John P. Rhoades, Amidon, New-Orleans June 22, and S. W. Pass 28th, with sugar, hides, &c., to H. W. Gray. July 12, lat. 35 20, lon. 71 50, spoke Br. brig Henrietta, from Areceibo for New-York. Left at the S. W. Pass, bound up, schrs. Adeline Townsend, Isaac R. Davis, Maurice King, with Government stores.

Brig Morning Star, Moss, Matanzas July 7, in ballast to Harbeck & Co. Sld. in co. with Br. bark Scott, for New-York.

Brig Independence, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Clark, East Harbor, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to W. Nelson & Son. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Alice N. Goodhue, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Williams, Cienfuegos June 26, with sugar to Thomas James. Sld. in co. with Br. brig St. Agnes, for New-York.

Brig Mediator, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Foster, Arroyo, P. R., July 2, with sugar, &c., to Thos. James.

Schr. Lucy Blake, Everly, Rondout, with cement for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

### Below.

Ship Thornton Collins, Liverpool May 28.

Ship John Knox, Noyes, from Matanzas.

Bark Sierra Nevada, from West Indies.

Bark Lucknow, (Br.,) from ——.

Also a Prussian bark, name unknown.

### Sailed.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, for Fortress Monroe. At 11 A. M., Br. steamships Scotia, for Liverpool and Queenstown; Columbia, for Havana; Philadelphia, ——; Haze, ——.

### Miscellaneous.

The American brigantine Rockingham, from Boston, arrived at Port-au-Prince on the 28th of June, with loss of foretopmast, &c.

### Spoken, &c.

Frances Arthemus—schr., from Cienfuegos for Boston, July 13, lat. 36 10, lon. 72 45.

Quincy—bark, strg. N. N. W., was passed, July 8, lat. 31, lon. 70.

Twilight—Br. bark, from Havana for Sandy Hook for orders, July 9, lat. 28, lon. 76.

### Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, July 2, Hannah Crooker, for Philadelphia in 10 ds.; brigs Shibboleth, for New-York in 6 ds.; S. Thurston, for Newport, R. I., in 10 ds.; E. B. Larrabee, from Bangor, dischg.

At Matanzas, July 7, barks Hanson Gregory, for New-York next day.

At Port-au-Prince, July 8, brigs King Brothers, hence, dischg.; Sabine, for New-York next day.

At Matamoras, June 25, schr. Geo. Darley, for New-York in 10 ds.

At Arroyo, P. R., July 2, schrs. Ocean Bird, for New-York July 8; Garland, for do. in 4 ds.

[PER PERSIA.]

*Arrived from New-York*—Iron Gem, at Bristol; Warden and Law, at Gloucester; Byzantium, at Falmouth.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH
&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK
PALE
XXX
ALE
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.
BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
NEW-YORK.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, July 19. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $85 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $137 and $157; Steerage, $60. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.